

# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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PROFESSOR IVAR TENGBOM, Royal Gold Medallist 1938

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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 45. 3RD SERIES

11 APRIL 1938

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## Journal

### PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

The Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office have asked the Institute to undertake for them dissemination of technical knowledge on air raid structural precautions. A preliminary meeting was held at the R.I.B.A. last week to discuss procedure, the President being in the chair. It is proposed to hold in the near future a two or three day Conference at the R.I.B.A. at which will be available for dissemination and discussion a large amount of technical data which the A.R.P. Department of the Home Office have prepared. The intention is that the meetings shall be entirely technical in nature and not open to the general public. Allied Societies will be asked to send representatives, and it is hoped to arrange subsequent conferences or technical lectures in the provinces. Further details and dates are being arranged and will be announced later, but it is probable that the Conference at the R.I.B.A. will be held in May.

This offers a great opportunity for the architectural profession to forward the work of National Defence, by studying the problems involved. They will be enabled both to advise their clients or employers on means of defence and to advance general knowledge of these means by reporting and discussing their own special problems. There is little doubt that air raid precautions will have increasing influence on architectural practice in the near future, since the Government is vigorously promoting the whole question of defence against air attack. London members would therefore be well advised to make every effort to attend the first evening meeting of the Conference, at which the subject will be discussed in general.

### ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION BILL

The Architects Registration Bill, which passed through the Committee Stage of the House of Commons, is down for the Report Stage and Third Reading in the House of Commons on 13 May 1938.

MR. J. A. LOVAT FRASER, M.P.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. J. A. Lovat Fraser, National-Liberal Member for Lichfield, who assumed responsibility for the Architects Registration Bill when he secured fifth place in the ballot for Private Members' Bills last Session. The Institute is greatly indebted to him for having accepted the sponsorship of the Bill.

### THE FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES

In the last number of the JOURNAL mention was made of the help we received from the Friends of the National Libraries in the purchase of the Houses of Parliament drawings. More and more the great libraries in this country are forced to rely on outside help to enable them to make essential purchases. It is not that the libraries are poorer than they were, they are most of them richer, but that for various economic causes the "debts of honour" which accrue to a library in proportion to its status tend to increase. Each year the R.I.B.A. is almost bound as a matter of honour to buy things which indeed we want but cannot easily afford. The great value of the Friends is that we have in the background a society whose good work is to help libraries of national status fulfil these expensive duties, which can otherwise only be fulfilled with some detriment to their capacity to make more ordinary purchases.

It is only natural that the Friends of the National Libraries should look most favourably on the claims of

bodies the members of which have given it support. Consequently we want to persuade as large a number as possible of the Institute's members to subscribe to the Friends at least the minimum subscription of £1 1s. Not only do R.I.B.A. subscribers get the satisfaction of assisting their own library but are able to help the greater national libraries such as the British Museum, the National Library of Scotland and the National Library of Wales, and in return, also, are given a number of privileges such as the receipt of the British Museum Quarterly, admission to the library at the Victoria and Albert Museum and certain other libraries and the pleasure of being able to take part in specially organised visits to private or national collections which are not normally open to the public. Anyone who wants more information can get it from the R.I.B.A. Library or from the Secretary of the Friends at the British Museum.

#### ARCHITECTURAL WORK AT THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART

An exhibition of work by students in the Royal College of Art Architectural School under Professor A. B. Knapp-Fisher [F.] will be opened at the R.I.B.A. on Thursday, 28 April, by Mr. R. S. Wood, Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education. (The Government board, that is, and not the one at the R.I.B.A.!) The Royal College of Art school is a School of Architecture, not a school for architects: it makes no claims to train its students to become architects, but provides the proper architectural background for all the students of design, painting, sculpture, interior decoration and various industrial arts. The work that will be seen at the exhibition must be judged therefore in relation to the school's intentions. Since this is the first time the R.C.A. has held an exhibition of the School of Architecture's work nearer the centre of London than the school's own premises in South Kensington it will be an event worth watching. A sort of vicious circle exists in the relationship of artists to architects. It is frequently said by sculptors and painters that contemporary architects don't give place on their buildings for the "decorative arts," and by architects that they would use sculptors and painters more if they could feel any confidence in them to paint and carve in sympathy with the architecture. The work of the Royal College of Art is one, and perhaps the most notable, of the various attempts that are being made to heal this breach by giving the decorative artists an architectural sense at the very start of their training.

#### "BLACK-COATED WORKERS' " PENSIONS

A recent Act of Parliament—the Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act—extends the facilities for voluntary insurance for pensions through the State to all workers

under the age of 55 on 3 January 1938 whose total income in the year ended 5 April 1937 did "not exceed £400 in the case of a man or £250 in the case of a woman, of which not more than £200 in the case of a man or £250 in the case of a woman may be unearned income." After 3 January 1939 no person who is 40 years old or more may enter the scheme, so that immediate application is recommended. The limit concerning the amount of income being earned, it should be noted, applies only at the time of entry. A person can increase his income after entry without in any way prejudicing his right to benefits.

The weekly payments for those who enter before 3 January 1939 will be 1s. 3d. a week if insured for all the pensions and 10d. a week if they choose, as they may, to be insured for widows' and orphans' pensions only. Women will pay 6d. a week. These payments will earn old age pensions of 10s. a week for insured men and women at the age of 65 and for wives of men pensioners at the same age. Insured men's widows will get pensions of 10s. a week plus allowances for children of 5s. a week for the eldest or only child and 3s. a week for each other child. Orphans will get 7s. 6d. a week for each orphan while under a specified age.

The pension rights given by this scheme will, it is pointed out, be equivalent for a married man of 54 to the rights that could only be purchased otherwise for 15s. a week. The balance between the 1s. 3d. which a contributor pays and the 15s. is paid by the Exchequer. A woman of 54 gets rights which would otherwise cost her 8s. a week for 6d. The conditions are few and generously designed to assist contributors. There are, for example, most liberal terms provided to assist those who get in arrears with payments; pensions can be drawn in any part of the Empire. The need for increased security which is felt by almost all members of the profession is great enough to assure widespread adoption of this scheme by architects.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT

The next number of the JOURNAL will contain the Annual Report of the Council, the Board of Architectural Education and all the Institute Committees. This is the best opportunity given to members to obtain a general view of the Institute's work. Although there are continual signs that an increasing number of members both in and out of London is prepared to take a keen interest in the workings of the Institute machine, it may not be out of place to plead in advance that every member should study the report with care and turn up at the meetings on 9 May and 20 June when the report and other professional affairs are discussed.





## THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTATION TO PROFESSOR IVAR TENGBOM

AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 4 APRIL 1938

THE PRESIDENT, MR. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL [*F.*], IN THE CHAIR

The PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, the highest of the privileges enjoyed by the Royal Institute of British Architects is that of recommending the destination of the Gold Medal awarded annually by the Crown to a notable servant of architecture. It is ninety years now since it was given for the first time, and it was given then to Charles Robert Cockerell, the greatest architect of his age, and probably the most learned British architect of any age.

In the entrance hall of this building you will see, cut on opposite walls, two lists of names: one containing the names of Presidents, and the other containing the names of Royal Gold Medallists. I am afraid that the names of a great many of the Presidents are all that history will choose to record of them, and that parts of the list read like bits of an architectural Newgate Calendar. On the other side, however, the list has very few questionable inclusions; and is a roll of high fame upon which our eyes must always rest with reverence. On this roll we now honour ourselves by inscribing the name of Ivar Tengbom.

I shall leave the eulogy of Professor Tengbom's buildings to other speakers, since it would be impertinent of me, who have the misfortune never to have been in Sweden, to describe what I know only by means of photographs and drawings. I need not say that I know them as well as those means allow, since I imagine that there must be hardly any architects in England who would not say the same. The remarkable development of the recent architecture in Scandinavian countries has made a very deep impression upon Englishmen, and I hope that Professor Tengbom, when he encounters the caricatures of Swedish peculiarities that are frequent in this country, will take into merciful account the admiration that has inspired them.

I like to tell him, and I hope he will like to know, that in the Executive Committee, once his name had been mentioned in the list of possible recipients for the Medal, it became clear that nobody else was in the running at all. When, at a further step in the proceedings, his recommendation came from the Executive Committee to the Council, I feel that

he, accustomed though he must be to praise, would have been gratified by its reception.

This is not the first time, as we all know, that our highest prize has gone to his country, and in one respect I think there is a peculiar suitability in its doing so. The Medal that I shall have the honour of presenting to him is not the Institute's Medal but the King's Medal, the gift of which was inaugurated by that Prince to whom the national cultivation of art was a cause in which many of the devoted energies of his short life were spent.

Now, in Sweden, more than in any other country still monarchical, artists have gathered closely round the Throne. Many Englishmen, I think, first became aware of the revival of decorative art in Sweden through seeing the photographs, widely published here, of the work of Prince Eugen; and the Princess of our own Royal House whom, as Crown Princess, Sweden loved and lost, found in her husband's home an unimagined scope for the artistic interests always so very near to her heart.

That this Medal should twice in so short a time go to a country where art owes so much to wise Royal patronage would, I think, have greatly pleased its original donor. Particularly might he have been pleased that it should go where that patronage embraces not only painters and sculptors and architects, but craftsmen of all kinds, rather like those which his (the Prince Consort's) great Exhibition was especially intended to nourish.

Now, Swedish silver ware, Swedish glass, Swedish textiles have all a most honourable reputation in this country, and their excellence sometimes almost causes despair in those of us who wrestle with hostile forces here for decency in our own production. Professor Tengbom, like all our confrères of his race, has advantages that inevitably must rouse our jealousy. As far as we can judge from what we see, the public in Sweden seems to want to buy what artists want to make, whereas with us what the artist wants to make is always pronounced by the retailer to be quite unsaleable. Now, if the retailer is right—and of this I am far from certain—the fault probably lies partly with the artists and partly with the public. I like to think that what fault lies with our artists will disappear in an atmosphere of public encouragement; but I am afraid that to produce in England that atmosphere as it appears to exist in Sweden will be a lengthy, if, indeed, it be at all a possible, proceeding.

I think I have now said enough to show Professor Tengbom how greatly we envy the opportunities his

country affords him, and how warmly we respect the achievement with which he has repaid them. I think he knows already how especially sympathetic the romantic element in Swedish art is to the romantic mind in England. In all the history of English architecture there have been few foreign influences so noticeable as that which has recently flowed into it from Sweden; and I think there are, among those that have met to-night to do him honour, many who must gaze upon his face as that of one to whose creations an essential part of their own emotional life is due.

We award to Professor Tengbom this Medal, and that, as he knows, is the highest tribute that we can pay him.

I am now going to ask three speakers, beginning with Mr. Grey Wornum, to make good the most glaring of my deficiencies, and to speak as eye-witnesses of the works of Professor Tengbom.

Mr. G. GREY WORNUM [F.]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I look upon it as a very great honour that I should have this opportunity of paying tribute face to face to Ivar Tengbom.

I think it was the late John Drinkwater who made the remark that "a poet makes an everlasting monument of moments." Though the architectural monuments of Ivar Justus Tengbom will last only as long as the brick and granite will last, one feels that he has made an everlasting contribution to architecture. These great works have not been made in a moment, but over a period of momentous years. That period dates from the year 1912, when he first set up in practice on his own, and extends to the 1923 exhibition at Gothenburg, in which he took such pride of place. That exhibition, I think, brought joy and amazement to a war-tired world. When we reached the next exhibition in Stockholm in 1930 we found the work of Ivar Tengbom, and practically the whole of his school of architecture, completely absent. Sweden had embraced functionalism, or, in the words of a past Gold Medallist, "Modernismus." Now, this "Modernismus" is quite understandable in Sweden if you experience its light-hearted summer; but I would ask you also, in taking into account the work of Ivar Tengbom, to experience Sweden's long-drawn winter. I was in Sweden first in 1922 at Christmas-time with my good friend here, Baron Knut Bonde, who showed me with great pride the works that were then going on in Stockholm. I shall never forget the impression of the long, dark nights and those few fitful hours of weak sunlight when the sky changed from orange to pale green. I do not suppose those hours of sunlight lasted more than some four hours. The streets were heavy with snow, and the buildings were but great brown silhouettes which seemed to be huddled

together round the ancient squares for protection, and the deep, embrasured windows that gave out their orange light suggested warmth and comfort for the human being which no glass or concrete could ever give. It was, in other words, a city where brick and granite seemed most appropriate. On the other hand, when Ivar Tengbom's work was seen in summer, one realised that all that great masonry turned to elegance as the sun shone on it, and was as lighthearted as the Swedish summer. That seemed to me in itself no mean achievement.

Now, seeing the life that is lived in Sweden in summer-time—that is, a life completely out of doors—and experiencing the great comfort of Swedish food and drink in winter-time, one might imagine that there is no need for interior architectural decoration at all. On the other hand, we all of us realise that the Swedish people are a very cultured people, and during that period, particularly from 1920 to 1930, when there was money to indulge their taste, I think they probably created there as fine a period of interior decoration as the world has ever experienced. These details permeated down to the most minute appointments in the buildings in which they were placed, and I think the influence of that good taste is still shown to-day in Swedish mass-production articles.

Now, during that period Ivar Tengbom created a concert house, which has no rival in the world, and which still serves as a classic model for what a concert house should be. I believe the enormous size of his cloakrooms, which we now consider appropriate under normal circumstances, took into account the enormous amount of wraps that the people of Stockholm wear when attending a concert in the winter-time. Having built this great concert house, he then built the most famous church in Stockholm, the Högäldis Church, which has at its west end twin towers for which he was not satisfied to make a single design. Those twin towers are each different, the one carrying a clock and the other carrying the bells, and yet those two towers are still brother and sister in appearance. I found, even last summer, very great interest in comparing those two towers, and kept finding innumerable differences between the two. It might almost furnish an intelligence test to students. Professor Tengbom has also built in Stockholm the Swedish Match offices, whose architectural fame throughout the world should at least prove compensation to those unfortunate people whom Kreuger failed. He has, since then, built buildings in rather a different style, which are, after all, necessitated by the times in which we live. I believe in his youth, having had chances of spending much money, he was anxious that he should not be known just as a "de luxe" architect. He had designed factories, churches, hospitals, and these later works show what he can do with good proportion and good taste and in the absence of Carl Milles. Carl Milles was first associated with

him on the Enskilda Bank in 1915, and these great works to which I have been referring have had the association of the work of Carl Milles, Carl Malmsten, the furniture designer, and Simon Gate, the Orrefors glass designer; and I do not think that such an architect and such a collection of craftsmen are ever likely again to have such complete unity of collaboration.

Now, I have only to speak for five minutes, so I have very little more to say; but sightseeing in a city is sometimes a means of killing time for those who prefer it dead. For those who prefer their time alive, I think that the city of Stockholm probably affords, particularly through its modern buildings, more interesting sightseeing than can be found in any other city in Europe. One of the great benefits we have with our art of architecture is that we are not hampered by the barriers of language. The Swedish language is unknown to most of us, but not knowing it does not curtail our enjoyment of Ivar Tengbom's architecture at all.

I would like to remind Ivar Tengbom that this Medal, which is given to countries abroad every third year, does not take into account any order of distribution among those countries. The Medal is given to an individual for merit, and in honouring Ivar Tengbom we honour Sweden.

Mr. T. A. DARCY BRADDELL [F.]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, we have a number of old adages and proverbs in our language which are continually surprising us by the truth which they contain; one which surprises me more than any says that "coming events cast their shadows before." It was only in the middle of last week that I had this experience brought home to me. At the recent Architecture Club dinner I saw an old friend of mine, Mr. Clifford Bax, the dramatist. Now Mr. Bax is a man of tall, aristocratic appearance, and he adds to the distinction of his person by wearing a grey beard which he trims in a somewhat Continental manner; in fact, he has every appearance of being a dispossessed Grand Duke. While I was talking to Mr. Bax and taking my place at dinner I heard a man behind me say, "Who is that fellow Braddell is talking to?" and the reply came back without any hesitation, "Oh, don't you know? That's the man the Institute is going to give the Gold Medal to. That's Tengbom."

Now Mr. President, I could not help but reflect upon this incident. I said to myself, this unknown speaker must have been to Stockholm, he must have seen Professor Tengbom's buildings, he must have been impressed with their graceful lines, and their princely appearance, and so had conjured up in his mind a visual image which he felt the creator of those buildings ought to have in his person; he ought to look princely.

Well, it is some seven years, nearly eight years ago since I myself saw Tengbom's buildings in Stockholm. At that time, although, as Mr. Wornum has told you,

the Gothenburg exhibition was in fact some seven years old, and although our own architectural Press had made us acquainted by means of illustrated issues with Ragnar Östberg's town hall and with Tengbom's own concert hall, although these things had happened, the majority of us English architects were not fully aware of the beauty that was almost daily being created by our Swedish brother architects in their far-away Northern capital.

When I stepped off the train that took me to Stockholm, I had some small idea of what was before me. I had paid a short visit to Gothenburg, and I had read the articles which had appeared in the English Press; but the reality of what was before me far exceeded any expectations which I had formed. I found myself in a dream city, a city where architecture was obviously taking the place that it ought to take, the place of the mistress of the arts. To find oneself in a city where not only was every modern building full of some kind of beauty, but where that very beauty itself was being appreciated—and this, I think, is the most interesting

part of all—was being appreciated to its full by the citizens of that city, that was, indeed, an experience which one had to undergo to believe possible. There did not seem any undue striving to affect novelty for novelty's sake. One felt rather that one was just present at a natural phenomenon, the unfolding of a flower which was growing from a seed that had been planted two centuries before when an Englishman, Sir William Chambers, was born in Stockholm in 1736.

Now, of all the work which I saw in that lovely city none appealed to me more than the work of our guest to-night, Ivar Tengbom. I saw his concert hall, with the famous portico which has been cribbed by lesser men almost as many times as the young lady of Spain was sick in the train. You remember how many that was—not once, but again and again and again and again. I remember his Högalids Church, with its lovely mystical lighting, which you could not see because it came from windows set in deep embrasures; and I remember perhaps the most lovely building of all, that





great headquarters offices that he made for the Swedish Match factory; and I could not help saying to myself: "Oh, how different from the great office buildings of London!" Anybody who has seen that building will realise what I mean—that astounding restraint, that subservience to civic amenities which prevented Mr. Tengbom, from marking that building from end to end preferring rather to show its central point, that lovely entrance portico, and then the view through into the courtyard with the Milles statue.

Among the things that impressed me most of all about the three great works I saw was their detail. It was that marriage between structure and ornament which, when you see it carried out as Tengbom knows how to carry it out, is an unforgettable experience. There is not the humblest thing, not the most humdrum thing, that has not been designed and executed with the most delicious and exquisite taste that it is possible to conceive. Painters, sculptors, ironworkers, plasterers, all that great and glorious company of craftsmen which Sweden has created—all those men seem to be working as they once worked in this country towards the same aim. Above them all, towering, guiding them and inspiring them, are the great architects of modern Sweden.

Now, our late beloved monarch, King George V, honoured one of them already with his Gold Medäl. His son, our present King George VI, to-night is honouring another one with his Gold Medal.

Mr. EDWARD MAUFE [F.]: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I stand before you as a self-confessed admirer of the Swedes and their works; in particular of Ivar Tengbom and his works, and it gives me much pleasure to testify to this publicly to-night.

It is a great relief to us, in these troublous times, to look to Sweden and to see there, at any rate, a steadfastness of purpose—I might say politically as well as architecturally—to see there, a sense of quality rather than of quantity. I think it is high time that we should get out of our bones this craze for quantity rather than quality. Perhaps we might make a painless start by halving the numbers on our committees!

Much has been said to-night of sculptors and painters. I do think it is good to see that in Sweden they have got their painters and sculptors out of their galleries—dead; into and on to their buildings—alive.

In writing of the Högalid Church in 1931, I said: "The Högalid Church and its setting is, I think, the most completely satisfying modern Swedish building I have seen. It grows out of the soil and keeps one in excitement—justifiable excitement—the whole time, both inside and out. Its superb interior of beautifully constructed slurred brickwork and low, clear-toned colouring, leading up to the richest possible altar, with a great rood above, is a thing not to be forgotten."\*

\* Architectural Review, March 1931.

Now, just as the President has hinted, it is very true that this church, since those days, has had a great influence on our English ecclesiastical architecture. I think Professor Tengbom would be surprised—I could show him strange things that have arisen from the seeds that he has sown. But I would point out that this interplay of influence on the architecture of the two countries has not been all on one side—the Swedes have not had it all their own way. One can see that, in earlier days, Tengbom's great forerunners, Clason and Westman, were influenced by our Norman Shaw, particularly in the clean and strong lines of their buildings. Östberg travelled much in England before producing his great Town Hall and, in our day, Asplund has been proud to acknowledge the influence of Soane.

In that article, that I was quoting, I went on to say that, "Tengbom is probably the most virile figure in the architecture of Sweden to-day." I stand by that statement to-night.

*The PRESIDENT then called upon two past Royal Gold Medallists, Mr. Charles Holden and Dr. H. V. Lanchester, to escort Professor Ivar Tengbom to the platform, where he was invested by the President with the Royal Gold Medal.*

Professor IVAR TENGBOM: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, strange indeed are the things that can happen to one at a small and dark railway station in Jugoslavia! It was there that one of the gladdest tidings I have ever received came to me through an English architect, a friend of mine. He told me how, two days before, I had been awarded the Royal Gold Medal. My friend had some difficulty in convincing me. I simply could not grasp it! When I asked him how such a thing could be possible, he replied, with a twinkle in his eye, that in times like this it was hard to find candidates. This cold douche brought me back to the world of reality. It is wise of the gods to whisper in one's ear, "You are but mortal!" The fact remained that an areopagus composed of distinguished experts, and accustomed for nearly a century to observe and appraise what is being done in the world by our profession, had found my work worthy of attention. An English newspaper recently stated that my work was derived in part from the English Arts and Crafts Movement. This statement recalled to me how, during my years of apprenticeship, I was captivated by the new ideas brought out by that great art magazine *The Studio*, which stirred my imagination and opened up new vistas for my youthful mind. These new impulses were given by John Ruskin, William Morris and others. Still later it was English domestic architecture on which were based the

principles of house design taught by our most distinguished teacher of architecture at that time, and now in this moment my gratitude to your country is still further increased. The fact of my being deemed worthy of this high distinction is all the more surprising to me seeing that I have been always fully aware of my limitations. I am a practical man, with both feet planted firmly on the ground, lacking the ability to let my imagination entirely disregard the economic and technical aspects of my art.

This event in my life recalls a memory of my childhood. Over forty years ago I remember my mother reading the news of the institution of the Nobel Prize. She expressed to me her disappointment that no prize was to be given for architecture, so that her son, the coming architect, might one day win it. I should like to have been able to tell her that now I have received what, in my profession, is the equivalent of the Nobel Prize.

Now that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award me his own Medal, which I have had the privilege of receiving at your hands, Mr. President, accompanied by such kind, too kind, words, I realise that I could not have been given a greater honour, and although in the practice of my art I am disposed to economise in decoration, I must admit that I find this decoration very much to my taste.

Such an experience as this fills me with a sense of profound gratitude that Providence has permitted my work to be crowned with a triumph beyond my highest hopes. I almost feel tempted to lay down my pencil, lest some future work of mine should mar the reputation of those who have recommended me. If, perhaps, I do not do so, I am at any rate fully conscious of the responsibility that rests upon me in virtue of the high distinction of which I am the proud recipient to-night.





## PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR TENGBOM FROM THE FEDERATION OF SWEDISH ARCHITECTS

The PRESIDENT : Ladies and gentlemen, there is a further and very interesting stage of these proceedings. I now have the pleasure of calling upon Baron H. G. Beck-Friis, Chargé d'Affaires, the Acting Swedish Minister in London, to present to Professor Tengbom an address that is prepared for him by the Federation of Swedish Architects.

His Excellency BARON H. G. BECK-FRIIS : Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, it is only natural that the architects of Sweden, who must indeed feel proud of the honour conferred on their colleague to-night, should wish to give some expression of their sentiments on this occasion. As circumstances have prevented the Federation of Swedish Architects from sending a representative of their own, they have asked me to act on their behalf, and it is with great pleasure that I now fulfil this duty.

Before doing so, I only wish to say how grateful I am to the Royal Institute of British Architects for having extended to me the privilege of attending this meeting, where a prominent Swede, and therefore also Sweden, is honoured. As I am actually, at the moment, the official representative here of Professor Tengbom's native country, I am glad to be able to assure you that the distinction he has now received is not only welcomed by his Swedish colleagues but appreciated and applauded by much wider circles in Sweden.

The Federation of Swedish Architects have asked me to present to Professor Tengbom this Address, which I might be allowed to read to the assembly in English.

To  
IVAR TENGBOM

FROM  
THE ARCHITECTS OF SWEDEN

4 APRIL 1938

*The Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects has for the second time been conferred on a Swedish architect. It is the highest distinction that can be bestowed on a member of the*

*architectural profession. As this distinction has again been awarded to a Swede, the Federation of Swedish Architects regard it as a fresh token of the good relations which have for a long time existed between the architects of Great Britain and Sweden. We also look upon it as an honour for Swedish architecture.*

*The medal is not, however, awarded to a country for her architecture but to a man for his work. As Ivar Tengbom has now been selected to receive this medal, it is with great satisfaction that the architects of Sweden greet this choice. Tengbom's contribution has been of the highest value to Swedish architecture. Through a period of vigorous development, of transition from the old to the new, Tengbom has endeavoured from his earliest to his latest works to create buildings which are an honest expression of his personal conception of the true essence of architecture. In accordance with this conception beauty and utility must never be separated; form never becomes true unless expressing a content. It is neither the period nor the fashion that determines the style, but the character and purpose of a building. Traditional style is valuable when founded on experience, but modern style is valuable as an expression of the demands of the period.*

*Based on such principles Tengbom's architectural career has pursued a sound and vigorous line of development. His works have transmitted good traditions from a preceding generation of prominent Swedish architects to those who are now active and he is himself an exponent of the present day.*

*As Director-General of the Office of Works and President of the Federation of Swedish Architects, Tengbom has made important contributions to the furtherance of architecture in Sweden.*

*It is a great distinction which is to-day being bestowed on you, Ivar Tengbom, from the foremost architectural institution in the world. The Swedish architects, who are proud to be your colleagues and friends, wish to add to this their cordial and sincere homage.*

For the Federation of Swedish Architects.

(Signed) HAKON AHLBERG,  
President

His Excellency then presented the original Address to Professor Tengbom.

Professor TENGBOM : I am very grateful to Your Excellency for having conveyed to me this very welcome message from the Federation of Swedish Architects. I am especially proud and happy to feel that my colleagues in Sweden share the honour which has been bestowed upon me.





## SPECULATIVE HOUSE BUILDING

By STANLEY C. RAMSEY, F.R.I.B.A.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 21 MARCH 1938, THE PRESIDENT, MR. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL [F.], IN THE CHAIR

So much has been written and spoken by me about "Speculative Housing and the "Speculative" Builder" during the past five years that I am afraid I must perforce to-night repeat much of what I have said previously on other occasions.

It is impossible to cover all aspects of "Speculative House Building" in one short paper. The most I can do is to indicate certain avenues of approach.

Until recently it has been a cherished conviction of mine that "Speculative Building" originated with the Adam Brothers. Quite recently, however, in reviewing a book by Mr. Martin Shaw Briggs, I discovered that the architectural profession must share with the medical the perhaps somewhat invidious distinction of this inauguration.

Apparently a certain Dr. Nicholas Barbon (c. 1640-1698), who was an M.D. and an M.P., shares with the enterprising Scotch architects the

credit or discredit of originating this modern system of house production.

Dr. Barbon appears to have deserted medicine for the more lucrative business of "development" by the to-day well-known technique of purchasing large mansions with their gardens, and dividing the ground up into small plots before, or after, building houses upon them. It is sad to relate that his enterprise ended in financial disaster; whereas the Brothers Adam flourished exceedingly. Thomas Cubitt was, I believe, the first builder of repute to build houses completely ready for sale.

The origin of the speculatively built house, as we know it, is to be found in the industrial revolution of last century. Owing to the rapid increase in the urban population of that period, people had to be housed rapidly in the new centres of industry. These centres were, for the most part, remote from

the cultural traditions of this country: traditions which had grown up round the country and the country town, and had their origin in agriculture.

It was a period of improvisation, and the fundamental needs of the inhabitants used to a country life were, in their new surroundings, voiced in a desire for as much light and air as possible under the new conditions. If we may assume that the window is the keynote to the design of domestic dwellings, then we have a clue as to how these houses came to take the particular form they did. The invention of plate-glass in particular gave the builders a ready means of satisfying the demand for large windows.

The architects, on the other hand, during the latter part of the nineteenth century and following the Gothic revival, were engaged in a series of revivals in a desire to escape from the sordidness of industrial conditions. They sought their inspiration in the models of the historic periods, so that their windows followed on the small latticed panes of the Elizabethan and Tudor times, and later, the small wooden panes of Georgian and the Regency. We thus have in sharp contrast two developing and to some extent antagonistic ideas—the one an attempt by the builder to satisfy the practical needs of the new industrial workers and the other that of the architects following a line of remote æstheticism. These urban and suburban houses are, in a sense, forerunners of the modern flat-roofed functional type, which may perhaps be described as the villa become vocal. A new sort of town dweller had arisen: they were not cottagers but artisans, and all their instincts were urban as opposed to rural. Whereas even to-day the majority of architects—as instanced, for example, in the work (and very good work much of it was) that was done in the immediate post-war housing—base their designs on the “cottage” unit, the traditional unit for small houses. This cottage design has been the model followed with varying success by most local authorities in their re-housing schemes. There is in consequence amongst the better-paid artisan dwellers a certain antagonism to these houses for two reasons: Firstly, they represent a subsidised type of dwelling which affronts their sense of independence and therefore anything, however well designed, that looks like a Council house is antipathetic; and secondly, and I believe this to be a reason which goes much deeper, there is the recoil of the urban from the rural. This is particularly seen in the plan. The plan of a house is

far more traditional than the elevation, and what is known as the “Universal” plan of to-day is, I suggest, nothing more than the old Georgian town house shorn of its attics, its basements, and its back additions, and limited in size to the needs of the family unit of to-day.

We cannot consider this problem of the speculatively or ready-built house without relating it to other aspects of modern life. The romance in olden days was found in the fields and the farm, the Parish Church and the Cathedral: in all that went to make up an agricultural existence. Whereas, to-day, paradoxical as it may sound, the romance of modern life is to be found in the mills and streets of the industrial towns, in electricity, in wireless, in aviation, and in the motor-car as opposed to the horse. It was the introduction of the motor-car that has caused so intense a realisation of the problem of housing, and I am using the word “housing” in its broadest sense to signify not only the housing of the workers but the housing of all classes of the community. The barrack towns of the early and middle nineteenth century were railway towns, having very little effect on the country as a whole, apart from the immediate neighbourhood of these towns. Whole areas of agricultural lands existed much as they had existed in the eighteenth and earlier centuries: but the coming of the motor-car changed all this, and the “spill-over,” as it were, of the towns into the countryside has aroused an outcry amongst those who care for the preservation of rural England and for æsthetic standards in general.

I do not agree with those who consider that the countryside can be saved by a strict supervision or control of design in the rural districts only: continual pressure from the towns must and will continue, and a saved countryside must to some extent imply a regeneration of our towns and urban centres.

Since the War, if my information is correct, we have built some three and a half million houses, some two million of which have been built by private enterprise, and it is this unprecedented volume of domestic building, both by private enterprise and by local authorities, that has made us aware of the immensity of the problem. We must remember that even before the War the supply of ready-built houses had been severely curtailed by the effect of the 1909 Land Act, and the shortage of houses was accentuated by the War—so that in 1919 there was an immediate and pressing problem.



Practically anything that remotely resembled a house was greedily snapped up. A man without any trousers is not likely to be over-critical of the cut of the first hastily improvised pair that may be handed him; neither must the rest of us allow ourselves to be duped by his recently acquired enthusiasm into the belief that they are models of sartorial perfection.

The ready-built house is as much a necessity to-day as ready-made boots and shoes, ready-made clothes, and ready-made motor-cars.

Architects and superior people generally are apt to use the word "Speculative" to imply a somewhat patronising contempt, and yet, why should it be any worse to build a house for sale for profit than it is to make a pair of shoes or a motor-car for profit? It is largely a matter of standards, and it is indicative that those we know as "Speculative builders"—or perhaps I should say whom we used to know as speculative builders—have of late changed their name to that of "House Builders."

Generally speaking, I submit that the "House builder," to give him the name he prefers, gives very good value for money, and the type of structure and plan, accommodation and appurtenances that suit his public. The appearance of the houses is not always quite so happy, and in spite of the improvements—and there has been a marked improvement during the last decade—there are far too many houses built which do not conform to any reasonable standard of design.

We are apt to use the word "Jerry-builder" without much discrimination: it is a term that means different things to different people. As frequently used by architects and the writers in our more serious papers when they speak of the evils of ribbon development and the spoliation of the countryside, something more than "structure" is implied; in fact the word "design," which covers not only structure but plan, grouping, siting, and the preservation of amenities, is what they are really criticising. In the large amount of post-war house-building, that there has been a certain amount of bad work in structure must be admitted, but I think that it must also be admitted that this amount has been greatly exaggerated, and that when many of us speak of "Jerry-building," we really mean "Jerry-designing" or that hasty improvisation in dealing with structures both as units and groups.

Now, if blame is to be apportioned, who is responsible for the admittedly low standard of most of the post-war domestic building both by private

enterprise and by local authorities? And I mean by a low standard a low standard of æsthetic presentation, using these words to imply far more than a merely pretty elevation.

Possibly my own case is the case of some others. Before I knew anything of Building Societies I had little doubt in my own mind that the "Speculative Builder" was the cause of all our troubles: that what he did he did wilfully and out of a sort of desire to spite us, probably because it was cheaper, and he got away with the goods. Afterwards, when I became associated with the Building Society Movement in the early days of such association, I put the blame on the Building Societies—they were obviously the people who found the money, and it would appear that they could call the tune. Some little experience and consideration of the problem, however, has shown me that behind both the House-Builder and the Building Societies is that vague and amorphous entity known as the public and it is on the goodwill of the public that both House-Builders and the Building Societies depend. If then the public are ill-informed or, if you prefer the term, "ill-educated" in everything that constitutes a good house, who is responsible? I suggest that if any finger of scorn is to be pointed, it might perhaps be salutary to turn it once in a while in our own direction. If the architectural profession is anything beyond a pleasant means of making a livelihood, and is in any sense a guardian of the nation's buildings, then surely the failure on the part of the public represents some measure of failure on the part of the profession!

There are, if I may use a simple analogy, a triangle of forces representing the factors which can provide for better houses. These factors are, first, the Building Societies, who find the all-essential money. Their responsibilities are mainly financial, and it is not their direct duty, I submit, to concern themselves with either questions of structure or design, except in so far as they are represented in value. The Building Societies should be aware, and they are to a far greater extent than is sometimes assumed, of what constitutes a well-designed and well-built house. Generally speaking, the well-built house (and in this term I include good design), all things being equal, affords a greater factor of safety than the not so well built. To give an example, a house in the Hampstead Garden Suburb that was built just before the slump of 1931, when we went off the gold standard, scarcely depreciated from its



*Small speculative bungalow building for comparison with Mr. de Soisson's speculatively built houses at Huxham Cross, Devon, on the opposite page, which (incidentally) are also roofed with asbestos*

pre-slump value: the margin in most cases would probably be some 5 per cent., while in others there was an actual appreciation. In adjacent areas types of structure similar as far as accommodation and price depreciated from 10 to 25 per cent. This in terms of money meant that if you had invested £2,000 in a house in the suburb, you had every chance of getting your money back if you wished to sell or at the most suffering a loss of some £100; whereas if you had bought a similar house as regards capacity, etc., of a lower standard elsewhere you had every prospect of losing some £200 to £500. This is a fact, I suggest, well worthy of consideration by the most Philistine of realists. So that if I am right in my contention, a higher standard of design does, all things being equal, mean a higher standard of financial security.

It may be argued, however, why do not Building Societies insist that all houses shall be designed by architects before they make advances, which would be a very desirable state of affairs for the architectural profession? The objections, however, are many and varied. First, if you have too well-designed and too well-built a house in the wrong neighbourhood, instead of its being an asset, it may well become a liability to the Building Society advancing upon it if the society is ever so unfortunate as to have to realise. This is because in an area such as Hampstead Garden Suburb there has been created a public who demand a certain type of house, but if such a type of house were built in

some of the less favoured areas where there is a lower standard of demand, the re-sale of such a house would be governed to a large extent by the average price of the average house in such a neighbourhood. Again, as a nation we are so curiously constituted that we very much object to the exercise of an assumed authority not implicit in the actual functions of such an authority. If we go to a doctor to cure some ill caused by our own foolishness or misconduct, we expect him to prescribe a remedy and not to give us a long lecture on morals or behaviour, whereas we might quite well accept such admonition from a priest or minister of religion.

I seem to remember—to quote an example from the insurance world—from statistics it was assumed by certain insurance companies that teetotallers were a better risk than those who permitted themselves the use of alcohol, and certain companies did, and I believe to this day do, give preferential terms to total abstainers; but these companies are, I believe, the exception and not the rule; so that the most we should expect of our Building Societies, if they are to function properly, is that they should be alive and sympathetic to the higher standards of design in our houses representing desirable, and we hope in the not too distant future obtainable, higher standards of life.

The second of my forces is represented by the builders, and their concern is in particular that of structure. When a builder speaks of a well-built house he usually means a house built of good materials with the use of good workmanship, some-

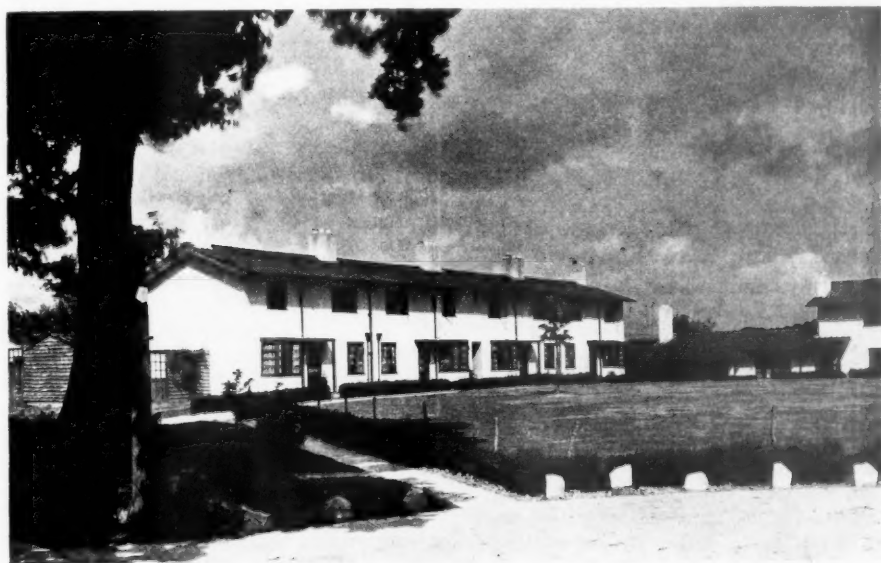


times irrespective of whether the house is well planned and well placed. To give a rather pathetic example of this, a small country builder whom I knew and who had done work for me, and was in every respect an excellent and conscientious builder, decided, in one of those periods of slackness which seem at times to affect even the best builders, to indulge in a little private speculation of a group of houses as an investment. He asked me whether I would go and see these houses because he found he had some difficulty in letting them. From the point of view of craftsmanship they were excellent, i.e., the materials and the workmanship were good. The stone dressings to the bay windows were about as good as they could be (except to look at!), the floors were tongued and grooved, the roofs were boarded, and, generally speaking, good materials and good workmanship had been used throughout. Unfortunately the houses were about 20 years out of date in plan and fittings, and to his great indignation a rival builder, who had not put anything like the workmanship into his houses but who had provided a modern plan in the sense of providing light and air, and without back additions, was able to let his houses with the greatest readiness. This perhaps is an extreme example but there is, I suggest, such a thing as a too well-built house, although possibly this may seem a contradiction in terms.

The average life of the ordinary mass-produced

house is, I suggest, some 30 to 40 years. After that it begins to deteriorate in value, until after some 50 or 60 years it becomes definitely out of date. The actual term of years is open to discussion. As examples of this, I would refer you to the thousands of basement houses that were built during the middle and late nineteenth century in certain parts of London, and coming down to our own day, the houses with back additions, but without basements, which followed them.

Every purchaser of a house has a right to expect that he shall get good value for money, but it is unreasonable to expect a Rolls-Royce for the price of a Ford, though that is what most of us wish for! The means should be pre-determined to the end, and it might be desirable to definitely fix the life of houses of this type and provide means for their replacement on a financial basis. That builders are peculiarly and rightly sensitive to aspersions on their good name by the malpractice of certain of those who call themselves builders is shown by the recent formation of the Council of Registered House Builders, which provides a scheme for ensuring that a house shall be built to an approved specification and a certificate issued to the purchaser of a house, which states that the house has been so built, providing safeguards in cases of default. This scheme has had the blessing of our Institute, and does, in my opinion, deserve every encouragement. The specification, which is the result of long and



careful consideration, aims not at the highest standard of building but at a reasonable average standard to give a reasonable average purchaser fair value for money.

Now amongst many House-builders there is a veiled, if not open, hostility to architects, and this not altogether without reason. In many cases architects who have essayed to design houses for sale have unfortunately placed themselves in the position of barristers who have not studied their brief. They have taken on their job much too lightly, and instead of working in close collaboration with the builders in an endeavour to ascertain the real needs of the people who have to live in these houses, they have imposed their own ideas, in many cases with disastrous results.

Happily many House-builders do work in friendly relation with architects, and the result has been a notable improvement in the houses. This tendency is growing, and during the last 10 years I should say that of the plans submitted to Building Societies to-day some 20 per cent. are designed by architects, whereas some 10 years ago it would have been probably safer to have put the figure at some 5 to 10 per cent.

The last of my forces composing the triangle is the Architects, and theirs is, as I have attempted to indicate, a great responsibility. Not only is the responsibility particular to those who design the houses but it is a responsibility which must to some extent be shared by the whole profession. Their field of study is the immediate and the implicit needs of the public or of various sections of the public. I have heard architects say that it is impossible to do anything with the plan of the average speculative builder's house—which is known to-day as the "Universal Plan," i.e., three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., two living-rooms, kitchenette of the well-known advertisements—as they cannot do anything with this as a unit of a design. They, therefore, in an endeavour to provide some alternative, attempt to press what is really not an "Urban" plan but a "Country" plan on the public, and the result is a foregone failure! The long-fronted narrow house with back to front sitting-room on one side and a living-room kitchenette on the other is not popular amongst the superior artisan or the lower-paid "clerical" classes, and this for certain obvious reasons. In such houses the life of the family is frequently carried on in the rear living-room where the father of the family can sit with ease (in his shirt sleeves if he wishes to) and

be surrounded with a gramophone, the dog, wireless, and all the paraphernalia of family life, whilst his window looks on to a garden not infrequently occupied by sheds for rabbits and chickens, bicycles and washtubs. The front room is used for the more serious family occasions, such as the reception of distinguished visitors, safely barricaded off from the life at the back, the courtship of the young people, the room where the schoolchildren do their homework, and for those high occasions of family life expressed in reunions on marriages, christenings, and the festive seasons, such as Christmas. These are the fundamental needs of one section of the community, and although the long-fronted house might suit a more sophisticated section, it does not suit this. That is just one example.

After all, is it more difficult to take the accepted "Universal" plan, which I for one will not admit is incapable of improvement and development, and use it as did the builders in Georgian times use the plan of the typical London house, which they developed into so many magnificent squares and terraces.

When I speak of the needs of the public, I mean something quite different to what the public likes. A man may go to his doctor complaining of his ill-health and tell him that he *likes* three good meat meals a day—a substantial tea, perhaps a snack at supper-time, not too much exercise, and an avoidance of the severer use of cold water: and he may be told that what he *needs* is about half as much food and three times as much exercise, starting with a cold tub!

From what I have said already, you will realise that the problem, so far from being susceptible to an immediate and easy solution, is an extremely complicated one, comparable to the complexity of modern life. If we accept the modern House-builder as as essential to modern life as the motor-car manufacturer, the boot and shoe manufacturer, etc., how can the community best use him and help him to produce the best results?

I have said that the problem is one of major importance to the architectural profession, and my reason for saying so is that I cannot conceive how any great architecture can arise from a substratum of poorly and meanly designed private dwellings.

The dwelling-house is the structure around which the most intimate and sacred memories of a man's life range. If he has no care for the architectural interpretation in its highest terms, i.e., if he does not wish the dwelling in which he lives and loves

to be as good as it can be, how then can we expect him to have that altruistic affection for the more important buildings of the community in which his public acts are performed.

In a passage from John Ruskin which I read many years ago—and I am afraid I have forgotten both the book and the context—he says something to the effect that before we attempt to build fine churches and cathedrals, we should look to the design of the homes of the workers; that the meanest cottage is fundamentally more important to the creation of a fine architecture, because it is one of the essential contributory elements.

In spite of the triumphant cock-crowings of the "Georgians" and the elegant gravel scratchings, with the hope of improving the egg crop, of the "Moderns," we can only dimly perceive the first faint glimmer of the dawn.

I have attempted to give you an idea of some of the converging influences which are making for better design, and it is in the "design" that we as architects are particularly concerned, but beyond my triangle of forces there is the public as represented by the State. Their contribution is by control through legislation.

It must not be assumed by what I have said earlier on that the whole of the public—or even a great part of the public—is indifferent to the question of improving the design of these houses.

As a builder friend of mine once put it to me: "Those who care for the skin of a house are few in number, but they care intensely." Though good design implies far more than consideration for the skin.

There was a sufficiently informed body of public opinion to make it possible for Parliament to pass the 1932 Town and Country Planning Act, Clause 12 of which gives local authorities power to control elevations.

I will not say anything further on the question of

legislative control as the whole subject was very fully and ably dealt with by Mr. Jack in the paper he read before the Institute on 8 March of last year. The subject is further covered by the recently published Memorandum on "The Control of Design" prepared by the Public Relations Committee; but whatever our legislative powers, I cannot help thinking that persuasion is better than force, except, of course, as regards the recalcitrant few.

In conclusion, may I make a few practical suggestions as to how as a profession we can make our influence felt in dealing with this baffling and difficult problem?

1. By insisting, in and out of season, on the need of qualified advice for local authorities and others who control such building.
2. By doing all we can to assist the Panels either by direct service or otherwise.
3. By lectures, articles and exhibitions.
4. By encouraging the study of the problem in our Schools of Architecture.

I make this last suggestion with a certain amount of diffidence, as I have been informed by the heads of some of our schools, with whom I have discussed the subject, that it is in the nature of a *cul-de-sac* study.

But is this so? Apart from those architectural students who may in the future be called upon to design the actual houses—and I feel certain they will be called upon in ever-increasing numbers—others will become Town Planners, Town-Planning Officers and Consultants; whilst, again, others will be called upon to control and advise on the development of private estates in the capacity of Architects or Consultants to landowners and others.

If our architectural mentors are silent as to the facts of life, I suspect our young architects may find the mistress art a mistress of a somewhat sinister order.



## VOTE OF THANKS AND DISCUSSION

Sir HAROLD BELLMAN, M.B.E., J.P. (Chairman and Managing Director, Abbey Road Building Society): I deem it a very great privilege and pleasure to submit the proposal that Mr. Ramsey should be most cordially thanked for what I feel you will all agree has been an extremely interesting survey of a topical subject. I think that one may congratulate him on several points, not the least of which, I suggest, would be his art of securing homely but most effective illustrations for his arguments. Perhaps you will not regard it as altogether amiss if I say that one of the features of his paper which interested me most was the very liberal application of whitewash he gave to the movement which it is my privilege to represent.

There has been a tendency in some quarters, particularly of late, to assign blame to the building societies for circumstances in which I think they are as helpless as architects, and I think that this criticism has arisen in the main through a misconception of the functions of building societies. Their responsibility is, as Mr. Ramsey has pointed out, limited in the main to ascertaining the value of property for mortgage purposes, and they are not called upon to set up as judges of either design or quality; but this has to be said, that the building society which knows its business will mark in its valuation of a property those defects to which Mr. Ramsey has drawn our attention so graphically this evening, and, if the building society surveyor does his duty, then the indifferent building and the poorly designed building will suffer when financial assistance is required because the valuation will reflect the defects. I do want to say this, however: I am perfectly certain—and, seeing many building society friends in this room this evening, I know that they will confirm this—that building societies are becoming increasingly conscious if not of any legal responsibility then of a definite moral responsibility. I can say from personal experience that an increasing proportion of mortgage business proffered to reputable building societies is rejected because it offends good taste in design or offends the amenities of the district. I welcome that trend, and I believe that as time goes on it will become even more manifest.

I share Mr. Ramsey's view that there is a trend in the direction of reform generally in house design and construction. I believe that there is now a decrease in the output of those houses of mixed and very doubtful parentage reminiscent of Mr. H. G. Wells's graphic description of the Houses of Parliament, which he said suggested that a Gothic cathedral had had an illegitimate child by a Flemish town hall. I believe the trend is in the right direction; but, in this very short appreciation of Mr. Ramsey's paper, perhaps I may be permitted to say that I should personally

attach very considerable importance to the first of the four recommendations with which he concluded his paper, where he speaks of the need of qualified advice for local authorities. I think it is a fact that as one drives round the countryside one need not have any technical or professional qualifications to be able to discern "the council house." Cannot you tell a council house without any local knowledge and without any technical knowledge? Is not it a fact that probably some of the worst of the building in the immediate post-war years was that for which local authorities were primarily responsible? I suggest that while there are striking exceptions to this—and I know of many, and rejoice in them—one of the reasons for the defective building which we still see and over which we sorrow is the fact that there are still local authorities who do not take architectural advice before sanctioning schemes. I fear that many local authorities are satisfied to receive the advice and the technical assistance of their engineer or their surveyor, who may be an admirably qualified man to supervise road work or drainage schemes but who has little or no knowledge, as a rule, of house design and construction. I believe that if the architectural profession could persuade the local authorities to consult it more generally, we should have fewer of those schemes which disfigure the countryside and are a reproach to us.

I do very cordially and sincerely wish to express our grateful thanks to Mr. Ramsey for his thought-provoking paper.

Mr. J. W. LAING (Director of John Laing & Son, Ltd.): It gives me very great pleasure to second this resolution and to thank Mr. Stanley Ramsey for his paper. I appreciate his paper and I appreciate also the great work which he has done and is doing to try to improve the housing, and especially the speculative housing, of Great Britain. I feel very keenly, and probably everyone here feels keenly, what a tremendous opportunity we have lost in the last twenty years in not trying to maintain the beauty of England. Mr. Ramsey has allocated some of the blame to the architect, some to the builder and some to the building society. He has been most tactful; he has distributed blame everywhere, except that he has not given blame to the public, and you have to reckon with the public. To give you an instance, we had a design by a very good architect, a lovely design, with a sensible plan and a beautiful elevation. Although people did not want many, we were very glad to have a mixture of these houses, because it improved the average. About a week ago, however, one of our managers came to me and said, "Sir, if I might just alter this design we could sell four times as many." I knew what he would



say, but I told him to carry on and tell me how he would alter it, and he replied, "I would just put two bay windows at the front and two at the back and knock off that gable at the top." I said "Horrors! We have been trying to improve things, and you are just going back again." He replied, "Well, it is what the public wants." In improving the housing of Great Britain, therefore, we have to deal with the public, and we have to work tactfully, and all together, and with goodwill, to try to educate the public.

I do believe that a great deal can be done by supporting the panels which have been referred to, but, although this may be rather a strange place in which to make the suggestion, I believe that the panels should consist of a representative of the architects, a representative of the builders and a representative of the public. These panels ought to have everybody's confidence, and they ought to be selected by the local authority, and approved by the Ministry of Health, because they have a most responsible duty, and it should be made obligatory that every building in Great Britain should be approved by a panel as being worthy to be built in Britain. The panels should therefore command general confidence, and their advice should be so wisely given that even if they say that a plan must be amended, in the end the man whose plan has been amended will be glad that that has been done.

In seconding this vote of thanks to Mr. Ramsey, I should like to say that I admire him and his paper for his reasonableness, for his tactfulness and for his wisdom. Let us all work together in the same spirit, and we may bring about an improvement which is much needed.

Major H. C. CORLETTE [F.] : May an architect criticise our own attack on this great question? It was interesting to hear Mr. Ramsey say this evening that Ruskin had said something about the importance of the private dwelling; I had no idea until to-night that he had said anything so sensible! When I came into this building to-night I saw this Health, Sport and Fitness Exhibition and I looked round and saw about half a dozen representations of what one may call the small cottage. It seems to me that the health of this country depends on the type of cottage which we give to the working classes, and we are all members of the working classes in this country. On the other hand, Mr. Ramsey refers towards the end of his paper to the lack of support which he obtained from the educational side of the architectural profession, and that is a shot at several men whom I see here to-night. I believe that the Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education is here and I see in our President one who is directing education to some extent also. There is also present the Professor of Architecture at London University. I have often attempted to advise young men about the planning and designing of such buildings and I have always said, "Why don't you start on a small cottage?" and I have found that in the schools there was very little attempt to teach men how to design a cottage, certainly during their first two or three years.

It has always been my view, however, that it was most important that men should know thoroughly well how to

design a small cottage in plan, section, elevation, full-size details and so on before they have finished their third year. I have found in my experience that numbers of men cannot plan a small cottage at all satisfactorily within their first three years. One reason why a cottage is so important is this, that there is no money to waste in it and there is not an inch to spare in the planning of it. It means concentrated thought from start to finish. I commend the suggestion to the representatives of the educational side of architecture here to-night that we should bestir ourselves and see that the schools insist upon training men to plan and design a cottage as well as to carry out some of these larger schemes about which they rack their brains for so long, and sometimes for too long.

Mr. H. INGHAM ASHWORTH [A.] : I feel prompted to say a few words this evening as a representative of the panels to which Mr. Ramsey has referred—one which gained a certain amount of fame or notoriety some years ago, according to which architectural publication you read, namely, the Ruislip Panel. I was interested in the first few slides which Mr. Ramsey showed because, as a member of this panel, I can assure you that we found that there must be a sort of rubber stamp kept by certain firms for producing these designs. We find that on a conservative estimate at least 80 per cent. of the houses which we see every month are of the type which Mr. Ramsey has depicted. At our meetings, which I attend fairly regularly each month, we view on the average 90 to 100 schemes put before the Harrow and Stanmore Council, and I leave that meeting very depressed indeed. I have come to the conclusion—it may be wrong—that the public are getting what they really want. If we suggest that the stucco on the front of the elevation might be returned round the side, we are told that that increases the cost. If we suggest that the tile roof might be made a little higher than a pitch of 45 degrees, we are told that the standard tiles are not procurable at the same cost. Whatever suggestion we may make as a panel, we are constantly up against this question of cost, and we find it extraordinarily difficult to persuade builders, and sometimes architects—with architects we have learned to tread very warily!—to make any alterations. With builders we are having a certain amount of success, but I do feel that Mr. Laing's statement about the choice of the public in these matters is very important.

Both as a member of this panel and in private practice I have found that every member of the public thinks that he knows exactly what constitutes a good house, a good design and good planning. If he were going to buy a motor-car he would not dream of spending £200 on a car unless he knew something about it. He would ask his friends about it and he would ask salesmen whom he knew. On the other hand, if he contemplates buying a house he considers himself fully qualified to make up his mind in the matter. I should like to express an opinion, in concurrence with that of Mr. Laing, that we have a long way to go in educating public opinion in this matter. In conclusion, I should like to thank Mr. Ramsey for a very excellent paper.

Professor A. E. RICHARDSON : A little whitewashing is an excellent thing! I believe that I could improve the houses of England of the type mentioned to-night by whitewashing a few of them, blasting a few others, and planting trees to mark awkward corners. I was called in some six months ago by a client who had built two atrocities

and who said, "I cannot do anything with them." I said, "Neither can I!" He said, "I am really desperate; the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the local authority are on my track; what am I to do?" I replied compassionately, "I will do it for you; I will encase them." They were encased, and they were sold immediately. We must all agree that there is no one in England more fitted to speak on this subject than Mr. Stanley Ramsey; he is a director of a building society—and an architect. The one definite point which he has made is that we are prepared as a nation to accept sordid ugliness. We all know of the evil of which he speaks; we know of its curious sporadic effects; but who amongst us has dared, hitherto, to do more than point out the obvious? I came here to-night expecting to enjoy constructive criticism; frankly I am disappointed for I have listened to nothing but pious hopes. As a nation we have sold our birthright for a mess of cottages!

Mr. Ramsey is slightly vague as to the origin of speculative building. In all probability it was started at the time of Crassus, who took advantage of the Civil Wars in 72 B.C. We know that similar practices went on in the Middle Ages. There were, for example, enactments for the suppression of ill-considered building in the City of London. We know too of the duties of Inigo Jones in this regard. Speculative building rose to great heights under the Adam Brothers, and increased in bulk when the whole of South England was engaged in munition making for 25 years during the Napoleonic Wars. This phase of history gave us a first-rate legacy of slum dwellings. Shoddy building by the time Queen Victoria came to the throne was venerated with bad Nash and imitative London. During the 'sixties it took on a curious, spiky form, finally becoming mock Ruskinian; Ruskin himself complained of those cabbage-leaf porticoes of Tulse Hill. In the 'eighties speculative work became rather Kate Greenaway and Bedford Park in expression. During the naughty 'nineties it declined and contributed the streets of Kensal Rise, Walthamstow, and other salubrious districts which are familiar. To-day, thanks to underground methods, tuberculosis and other things, motormanity is spreading new evils fifty miles out of London.

We know of this grave disease, denounced by our President—for example, rabbit hutches for different types of rabbits, at 16s. 9d. a week and other prices. This never-ending system of payment is so evenly distributed that when the proud possessor of one of these buildings reaches the time of life when he is due to disappear from the depressed area the building is a fit subject for reconditioning at Government expense.

I come now to the main point implied by the lecturer: what are the remedies? Revision of the building bye-laws? There are the London bye-laws and there are those country bye-laws which are travesties of the London Building Act. Surely both should be re-written by our President or by a poet; it would be an excellent change. We should then do something to discourage those elevations Mr. Ramsey has shown. The authorities might improve matters by insisting on planning houses in formal groups, as well as providing amenities, such as assembly halls, public houses, and shops. What a beneficial change this would be to the endless locust development eating into the green spaces. I say this not for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, but with the special object of bringing the horrors to a stop.

Mr. Ramsey has raised the question of the appointment of architects. We all agree that qualified architects should

be appointed by the Government, or selected by this Institute, to exercise control over every type of building estate. Even the little speculative builders who begin as carpenters should be controlled. Then we come to the rigid control of materials, which is important. But there is even greater need for design. People say "This place must have a bay window; or one of those fashionable corner windows." But the mass of the public like to emulate the private life of Henry VIII. On Mr. Ramsey's showing the eighth lamp of architecture has been added to Ruskin's creed. To-day we have reached the lowest phase of all. Only last week I travelled from Liverpool to Warrington and from thence to Congleton, nearly 65 miles, through the most depressing industrial districts it is possible to conceive. It seemed incredible that such places should exist in this country. I could not forbear thinking the plough will never be used there again. In the future there will be the re-discovery of a ruined paradise by the poor workers who at present are oblivious of make-believe. And unless we architects insist on preventive legislation we shall be blamed.

Mr. A. W. KENYON [F.]: I think that we look upon the speculative house as one house, instead of as a whole mass of houses which should be considered as a whole. The speculative builder is apt to get a type which sells, and which he knows will pay him, and to carry on with it *ad infinitum*. I do not think that he realises that what we should like him to do, and that what is the only proper way of laying out an estate is to start with the estate and with an architect to lay it out in the proper way. Many of these houses in themselves are not so bad, but the way in which they are grouped together makes them so impossible, so monotonous, that we look upon them as serried rows of speculative buildings creeping along the countryside. I am certain that most architects who have had anything to do with the problem of small house design, either for private enterprise or for houses built by other methods, know perfectly well that by careful lay-out they can get some heart and soul into their work by planning in groups and culs-de-sac or quadrangles. I would plead with the speculative builder, who very often thinks that the architect-designed house does not sell as well as his own, to consider consulting an architect at the very beginning of his estate, so that he does not simply plan it himself with rows and rows of houses along ordinary straight streets, when it could so easily be designed so that there would be open spaces for the houses to look out on to instead of the houses staring each other in the face on opposite sides of the road. If an architect could get in at the beginning, he could show the builder how to do it.

Sir J. WALKER SMITH: It is very kind of the President to call on me, because my interest in matters of housing is just as great as ever it was, although my association with them is not nearly so close. Most of those who have spoken have found considerable difficulty in criticising this paper, a difficulty which Professor Richardson did not share. So far as I could judge from the paper, Mr. Ramsey has gone through various phases of evolution in his efforts to locate the blame for unsatisfactory housing on the right shoulders. Apparently he is frequently greatly influenced by his surroundings and associations. At one time he had no difficulty in locating the blame for the most unsatisfactory housing conditions upon the speculative house builder; but later, as he became more closely associated with building



societies, he deviated from that course and found no difficulty in allocating a large share of the blame and responsibility to the building societies. Later, with his more close and intimate association with the affairs of the Royal Institute, he has found that the real responsibility rests very largely with the Royal Institute of British Architects. Therefore, observing his chameleon-like proclivities we have to exercise great care at this meeting, or he may have little difficulty in deciding in future that the real responsibility rests upon us!

I was a little surprised when he said that in his capacity as the director of a building society he had found that 20 per cent. of the plans of houses that come before his society for approval and for the requisite finance were the work of architects. I am delighted to hear it, but I am a little surprised also to hear that that is the case. I am not in the least surprised that this should be a matter of very considerable interest to the architectural profession; indeed, I have been greatly surprised in the past to find that it has not been of more practical interest to the architectural profession. In view of the enormous percentage of the resources of the building industry which is devoted to this particular class of building, one can see the enormous possibilities that there are for the utilisation of the art and the services of architects, which are in my opinion employed only to a very small extent at present. If 200,000 houses per annum are being produced at present, they must cost at least £100 million per annum, and consequently one can see at a glance what enormous scope there is and what a great demand there should be for the utilisation of the services of architects in this stupendous part of the building of this country.

Personally, I fear that there is scarcely that large percentage of 20 to which Mr. Ramsey refers. In normal conditions, I think that the architect has shared to but a very small extent in the provision of this enormous number of houses, and that is greatly to be regretted. Normally, as previous speakers have pointed out, the position seems to be that greatly as the producer of these houses would like to raise the standards of design, of accommodation and of construction, he has to have an eye upon the requirements and wishes of the great purchasing public, and therefore he has been driven to provide that particular class of houses which the public appear to demand. It is not that those who provide the houses would not be quite pleased to provide houses of a better type, but it is very hard for them to see their own excellently designed and well-constructed houses remaining unsold and unlet while those who provide that which the public with its present standard of appreciation is inclined to demand sell much inferior houses with great facility.

The third of Mr. Ramsey's triangle of forces is the building society. I am sure that the building societies would be only too pleased to foster, to assist and to encourage a better design and a better type of planning, but there again they are in this difficulty, that they must find some use for their huge financial resources, and it is difficult for them to discriminate too closely between that which is satisfactory to the public, that which the public desire, that which the borrowers are desirous of obtaining and that which they themselves, from a high ethical standard, would be only too pleased to see provided.

Mr. Ramsey has referred to a comparatively recent movement in which he himself has participated to a very great and most helpful extent, a movement in which a Past-President of this Institute, Sir Raymond Unwin, has also

participated most acceptably to the building industry, and I think to the profession of architecture also, and that is the movement known as the National House-Builders' Registration Council. It is based upon the desire to secure the co-operation of architects, house builders, building societies, operatives and all who are concerned in the production of houses to see whether they can together raise the standard of housing, and also raise the standard of appreciation of quality and the standard of demand on the part of the purchasers. When you can produce houses of a kind which you would like to see produced here, and when, concurrently with that, you can cause such appreciation in the mind of the public of improved standards from the point of view of design and construction, we shall have gone a long way towards that condition of affairs which is evidently greatly desired by Mr. Ramsey, and towards which he is making such a very valuable contribution.

Mr. RAYMOND WALKER [L.]: A number of years ago the President composed a piece of poetry, one stanza of which I should like to quote for the benefit of the meeting:

" Louis XVI has proved the saviour  
Of poor out of date Belgravia,  
William Morris still survives on Camden Hill.  
Poor old Pont Street tends to Tudor,  
Rutland Gate is even cruder,  
And the suburbs are Elizabethan still."\*

The President has appreciated that building is a matter of fashion. The people who cannot afford to go to an architect choose their houses rather like they choose their hats and coats and shoes and their cars. Not very long ago a leading architect attacked car manufacturers for producing mock streamlining which gave nothing to the speed of the car and which merely made it look rather like a beetle. These are problems which we all have to face. We train our men by putting them under the control of idealists such as Professor Richardson, whom I greatly admire, and they come out honest-to-goodness architects who will not bluff their clients and who will not bluff the public; they mean to be honest from start to finish, and they build something which they honestly believe is good, and honestly it is. Unfortunately, however, as a nation we do not want honesty; we far prefer drama. If only architects will, as some of them do, build a little out of date, it will help them financially, because the aesthetic preferences of the mass of the people are always a little out of date.

We have been told to-night that building societies have at last awakened to their grave responsibilities and find that they must try to help the architect back to his legitimate position for, shall I say, financial reasons. I am going to suggest that this can be done financially very easily. Most of these societies advance nearly 80 per cent. at present; if they were to advance 83 or 84 per cent. on houses which had been designed by an architect, it should have a considerable effect. As you know, with our new scale of charges the builder would in every such case find that the employment of an architect was of considerable benefit. I believe that a gesture of that sort on the part of building societies would enable them or their clients, the builders and the public, to make use of the services of architects. So that one day we might have an established fashion based on good tradition

\* From a ballad composed and set to music by the President for an A.A. Pantomime.

and good design, rather than changing our fashions from Pont Street to Elizabethan every few years, and going on making a chaotic muddle which looks perfectly horrible.

Miss J. ALBERY [A.] : The siting of buildings seems to me to be more important than their detail appearance. I have just been flying to Belgium and, on looking down on these estates from the air, by far the most horrifying thing about them is that there appears to be no co-ordination between them at all. You see one patch growing up on the side of a hill and another growing up on the other side of it, some close together and some right in the middle of open fields, and each has its own system of roads which has no connection with the other. They are built entirely piecemeal. That, of course, is a Government matter, because it takes place on a very wide scale, and we all know the enormous pace at which it goes on round London. I should think that probably the control of siting of groups and the materials of roofs would make a tremendous difference, and that what each individual person puts under his roof is not of such great importance and would eventually right itself.

Dr. ALBERT MANSBRIDGE (Director, Co-operative Building Society) : I rise at the President's request, but my head is so full that nothing is coherent. I think that Professor Richardson rather depressed us. He certainly enlivened us, but he wished to restore the balance. I should have thought that in spite of the badness of the newer additions to Lancashire they are much better than what they were, and the older housing of Lancashire was certainly infinitely more depressing.

I believe that we are at a time of evolution. I am impressed by the idea that architects or builders or anyone else will have to be very careful if they try to tell the public what it wants, because the public will immediately wish to do the other thing. An Englishman never does what he is told. I once told a bishop in public that if on Sunday he told his congregation to go to—well, somewhere—they would probably be more eager to go to the place to which he wanted them to go. Fundamentally it is of course a matter of education, which is too difficult a subject to discuss to-night.

I remember when I was a boy looking down from the Cotswold Hills on such towns as Gloucester and Cheltenham—and here, of course, it is a somewhat different point from my point about Lancashire—and thinking how beautiful they looked—of course, I could not see Cheltenham close! The old Cotswold houses were there, with a beauty such as I imagine we should all feel satisfactory. To-day, however, when I look down I see nothing but red patches of road houses—not roadhouses—creeping along every road between Gloucester and Cheltenham, and there is hardly a house which commands one's admiration which is being put up in the Cotswolds, except under special conditions. There is, I know, a good deal in the matter of the cost of the old Cotswold stone and the methods of building, and in spite of the stone being there I imagine that for some peculiar economic reason it costs much more to put houses up in a way which would, so to speak, harmonise with the Cotswolds. That brings me to this point. There is a good deal about locality and environment that has a great deal to do with the planning of houses from the point of view from which that has been considered here to-night.

With regard to building societies, it is quite true that they cannot have it all their own way. If they could exercise

a definite policy clearly and rightly in accordance with a design which would meet with the approval of the public and which was produced by competent architects, that would be a wonderful thing, but I do think that building societies must and will rise in the future to a much greater responsibility in this matter. That is something for which we can hope and work, because fundamentally the building society is part of a social movement and not a financial institution. It is trying to do the best that it can, and it is part of the tradition of the movement, as Sir Harold Bellman will testify, to help the public to get the best. The public taste is a very queer thing, and that is a matter of long education. I hope that as a result of Mr. Ramsey's excellent paper, which I have enjoyed immensely, that when he comes to read a paper here fifty years hence he will be able to say that as a result of this combination which we all desire the housing of England has become something which would satisfy Professor Richardson, and that is as good as satisfying heaven.

Mr. L. A. WEBBE [L.] : Private finance has rather a large say in the matter of building estates. Any man who is putting up his own money likes to have a finger in the pie and quite often the architect has to submit his plan finally to such a man, who is probably an ordinary layman, with the results which may be expected.

The question of the layout of estates has been raised and it has been said that people like to see green spaces and so on. That is quite true, but perhaps some of you who have had actual experience know that councils do not like green spaces; they will not maintain them and they will probably pave them over.

Mr. H. L. CREAK [Student] : Mr. Ramsey referred in his paper to the necessity of insisting in season and out of season on the need of qualified advice for local authorities. I think that we want to go higher than that; we want to go to the Government and to the Ministry of Health. For a number of years I was with a local authority endeavouring to advise them on housing problems, but the Ministry blue-pencilled when one got anything other than the ordinary stereotyped square plan and square elevation. I was appalled to find that, in spite of so many architects and architectural students sending plans to the Ministry for their consent, all that the Ministry could produce was a small book of stereotyped plans costing a shilling. I think that we have to go higher than the local authorities; we have to try to educate the Government.

With regard to open spaces, I know that legislation is very difficult and is a slow process; the building bye-laws permit you to submit plans for houses while, in the meantime, schemes are being got out to co-ordinate open spaces and so on, but by the time anything is ready a good deal of damage may have been done.

One of the few things which architects can do nowadays, with the mass production of doors and other fittings, is to try to pick out from the tangle of coloured threads which lie on the table sufficient colours to make a rose when worked out on the pattern, a red rose or a pink rose and not a blue or a green rose. So often people make mistakes when doing this wool work. We must pick out from the threads something which will make a pattern and not a tangle.

Mr. O. HOWARD LEICESTER [F.] : I am concerned about this question of design. We are told that some people live in the

back room where the man can put his feet on the mantelpiece and watch his chickens in the back yard. Those people are the people of this country; they have made this country and they constitute the greatest number in this country. It is all very well for architects to draw pretty elevations; Miss Albery has told us that she went up in an aeroplane and did not like the look of the houses from the air. Now, I live inside a house and inside a room, and the elevation does not matter to me. I am absolutely certain that if, as a layman, I had a small property designed by the most eminent architect, and it cost £650, no building society would lend me £750 on it because the elevation was good. Mr. Laing told us that one of his assistants came to him and said that the public wanted two bay windows put in and a gable taken out. Mr. Laing did not tell us whether he took that advice.

Mr. LAING: He did not!

Mr. HOWARD LEICESTER: Again, we talk about these little houses. I have been a very interested spectator of the slides which Mr. Ramsey has shown. They were obviously chosen with the purpose of furthering the argument contained in his very interesting paper. The first picture, however, showed some houses with some signs put up and the next showed the road up, whereas after that there was a picture with a lovely garden in front of the house, and it was not in the same street! I cannot see that those pictures fairly represent the houses in which people really live. Last of all, we were shown a picture of a delightful house in Vienna and I think the design of it was even poorer than the design of the houses shown in the first pictures. I am sure that no building society would lend an extra copper on that design.

Mr. H. M. FLETCHER [F.]: I really must protest against what Mr. Leicester has said and his view that the outside does not matter. He says that he spends his time in a room in his house. Most of us spend part of our time in rooms in our houses, but we have a great deal of time which we do not spend indoors but out of doors, and we go about the streets and see disgusting houses, and then we are told that the outside does not matter. It does matter to you and to me and to every one of us that the scenery in which we spend our lives should be decent and not indecent.

Mr. T. A. DARCY BRADDELL [F.]: Although I have actually taken the chair for the last time at the Board of Architectural Education, I feel that someone ought to answer Major Corlette before the night is out. I was hoping that Professor Richardson would do so, but he did not. First of all, I should like to say that no one agrees with Major Corlette more profoundly than I do when he points out that to design a good cottage is to make good architecture, and it is vitally important that young people should be taught to do it. I do not know a school—and I think that I have seen most of them—where that problem is not tackled, certainly before the third year is over. A point to bear in mind, however, is that cottage building is not speculative building. If the schools were to take up this great question of speculative building they might possibly do some great work, but what do you suppose would happen? They would produce a set of designs which they thought represented good speculative building, and which would certainly be good architecture, but in the present condition of public taste it would be bad speculation. You have only to go down the Great West Road to see a sign such as I saw a little while ago, "Make sure now of your Tudor suntrap," to

realise what a vast gulf separates what the public think is nice architecture from what schools of architecture think is nice architecture; there is an enormous difference between the two.

I submit that the only way in which you can improve speculative building is by educating the people who live in the houses; there is no other way. We manage to get good motor cars because everyone is serious about motor cars; it would not be possible to palm off a bad motor car on anybody to-day. It is possible to palm off bad houses on people, however, and it will continue to be possible to do so until people know the difference between good architecture and bad architecture.

Mr. DANIEL ROTH [A.]: I am a little diffident about speaking before so learned and critical an audience, but I feel that there has been a slight omission from the paper and that Mr. Ramsey's triangle should be expanded into a quadrilateral. I feel that one of the principal agents with whom we have to deal is the estate agent who acts between the person who produces the house and the person who buys it and who is probably responsible for most of the misrepresentation which takes place. I had an experience myself which brought that very forcibly home to me. On one occasion I visited a very nice modern house with delightful flush panelling in very nice plywood and the agent pointed to the beautiful flush staircase and said, "You will observe that it is all Tudor." The agent is in the position of telling the public what they want, in spite of what has been said to-night.

On another occasion I was invited to stay with a friend in what he called a typical Cotswold cottage; he really thought that it was. Imagine my surprise when I visited him to find that it was built of Rustic Flettons with Cotswold bay windows and an asbestos roof. I am convinced that the estate agent proved to my friend's satisfaction that it was a genuine Cotswold cottage going at a rather cheaper rate than some of the older ones and I even suspect that a building society may have helped him to make up his mind on the matter!

I do feel that it is possible to tell the public what they want and if only we could persuade the estate agents when they are selling their houses to put over a decently designed house every now and then with the remark "This is all the latest rage," such a house would sell just as well as does the latest rage in kitchen equipment.

Mr. NORMAN E. WATES (Director of Messrs. Wates, Ltd.): I look at this matter from the point of view of the large-scale builder. The problem is very difficult indeed, because there is a great deal of financial risk about speculative building, strange as that may seem to some of you, and it is necessary to be very careful in what one tries to get the public to accept. I agree completely with many speakers here who have said that the standard of public taste is very low, but it is true to say that in large estate development we are almost entirely bound to what we call our "view-house centres." We are not able to produce a great variety of types. We have to sell our houses from a prominent centre on a main road and the main-road frontage is usually restricted. The financial risk of putting up a large number of different types of house is great. I am speaking principally, of course, of the cheaper class of speculative building, for houses up to £750. In our case we always try to use an elevation—I say an elevation because, as Mr. Ramsey has pointed out, the

plans of these small houses are stereotyped and really cannot be improved upon—which can be swung about so as to give that variety of appearance which the public want and which, of course, we have to provide. It is a very difficult problem and, as other speakers have said, it largely rests upon the education of the public in architecture if matters are to be more successful than they are at present. I am very grateful indeed to Mr. Ramsey for bringing this subject before you and I am appreciative of the remarks which he made about some of the better-class speculative work.

Mr. S. POINTON TAYLOR [F.]: I feel that there is at least one point of view which has not been put forward to-night. It has been quite clearly expressed that the whole of the trouble at present has regard to taste, and that what is wrong about taste is entirely with the general public. I venture to suggest that we ought to consider that just a little more. Take the taste of the ordinary man in clothes: does one find much difference so far as taste in clothes is concerned between the clerk who buys a house of this type from the speculative builder and ourselves? Perhaps the cloth is not so good and the cut is not the finest in the world, but it is the best cloth and the best cut he can afford. A more striking instance is that his wife's taste in dress is similarly only limited by her purse. I am inclined to think that if prices in Mayfair and prices in the East End were the same we should find a great improvement in taste and an even busier West End: it is the range of choice limited by the amount of money available which seems to me to have important effects on the taste of the general public. To take another example, at times when architecture in this country was at its best, people were ill-educated compared with their condition to-day. Can we say that it arose out of general taste that we had good architecture at these earlier periods? I think that we have to look elsewhere for an explanation. We are agreed, apparently, that the public have excellent sense in regard to planning, and that the common plan which has been devised is the most suitable for its purpose. What have we left? We are left with the elevations of these houses. I think you will agree with me that they are very simple architectural problems: they are composed of three windows, a door, a roof and a chimney stack, five very simple elements in architecture, yet the real trouble is that those elements are wrong in nearly all cases. That, I think, probably has to do with the building material merchant more than anyone else. The builder merely orders so many windows and so many doors: he rarely makes them in his shop to his own designs. If we were to concentrate our efforts on improving the design of the units which go to make up these elevations we might achieve something. We have now standard metal windows and standard wooden sash and casement windows are coming more and more into use. If

we could try to get more and better standards for these units, including standard bay windows and front doors, it might be possible to effect a very great improvement without extra cost, although the values attributable to the best materials are not available.

Professor Richardson came down from his Olympian height and told us we ought to be able to make everybody do what we want. That, however, as he well knows, is not our way in this country. We have to adopt persuasive measures. The provision of over three million houses which have been built since the war is really a magnificent effort by all concerned. Our speculative builders have built over two million of those houses in accordance with the town-planning requirements of local authorities. One-twelfth only of our beloved country has been covered at twelve houses to the acre, with well-planned houses with trim gardens, where families are living healthy lives. All we have to complain of is the way in which the three windows and a door are arranged. I suggest we shall do little good by bemoaning the taste of people who have not had a choice and who have had to accept the best they were offered. I should like Professor Richardson to edit a book with a thousand good elevations for this standard good plan. I would prophesy a great sale for it and immeasurable value from it.

The PRESIDENT: On the paper before me it says that the discussion should be wound up by 9.30, if possible. It is now after 10 o'clock and it is therefore time that we brought these delightful proceedings to a close. I will therefore put to the meeting the vote of thanks which has been proposed and seconded.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, with acclamation.

Mr. S. C. RAMSEY: I should like to thank Sir Harold Bellman and Mr. Laing for the more than kind way in which they proposed this vote of thanks, and I should like to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the more than kind way in which you accepted it. When I received an invitation to read this paper to-night I accepted it with mingled feelings of pleasure and apprehension—pleasure, because I cannot imagine any architect, unless he takes a much larger size in hats than I do, not being flattered and pleased at being asked to address his brother architects; apprehension, because I imagined—not because of experience—that I should feel what a criminal must experience when he feels that significant tap on the shoulder and the minion of the law says, "Anything you say may be used in evidence against you." I thank you all very much.





# HEALTH, WEALTH AND ARCHITECTURE

THE INFORMAL MEETING ON 16 MARCH

In intention the last informal meeting was centred round the Health, Sport and Fitness Exhibition; in fact, it careered off on its own line and the discussion, which, on the whole, was lively, was almost entirely concerned with certain health aspects of housing and other public building works. Mr. Pointon Taylor was in the chair and the opening speakers were Mr. Philip Massey, an economist who is known to the architectural profession as the author of the economic sections of the recent *Architects' Journal* slum surveys, and Dr. Edith Summerskill, whose experience as an expert on various aspects of public health and as a Middlesex County Councillor had added to it a topical value as one of the candidates in the West Fulham bye-election.

Mr. Massey, in opening, spoke mainly on the major economic and land planning features of Health, Wealth and Architecture. His chief plea was that those responsible for architectural work should recognise the insufficiency of "architecture" alone to solve problems. Although it would, he hoped, be natural for an economist asked to plan an area to call in the help of architects, he feared it would be most unnatural for an architect voluntarily to enlist the help of economists. This should not be so.

The history of industrial planning in England had been a story of constantly increasing State interference, at first applied reluctantly to preserve certain industries from collapse, then in wider terms in relation to depressed areas, but it was not until comparatively late that the State chose to make conditions which industries should fulfil to qualify for State help. The problem now was recognised as being wider in scope than it had been before, but the amount of muddle was enormous and it seemed as if within the departments of State there was too little co-ordination, as was evidenced by the White Waltham episode. The development of the country to provide the best means to healthy and economically sound conditions was now primarily an affair of State.

Dr. Edith Summerskill said she was concerned with Health and Architecture in her three capacities as a doctor, county councillor and private citizen. She was appalled at the muddle and waste evident in most public works, where the architects often had no chance to apply their expert knowledge, where amateurism interfered at every stage and where anyone (herself, for instance) who proposed things that were not well in the rut of established practice was regarded as an irresponsible revolutionary. She gave quite a number of telling examples within her experience and quoted figures of the expenditure of her council on hospitals,

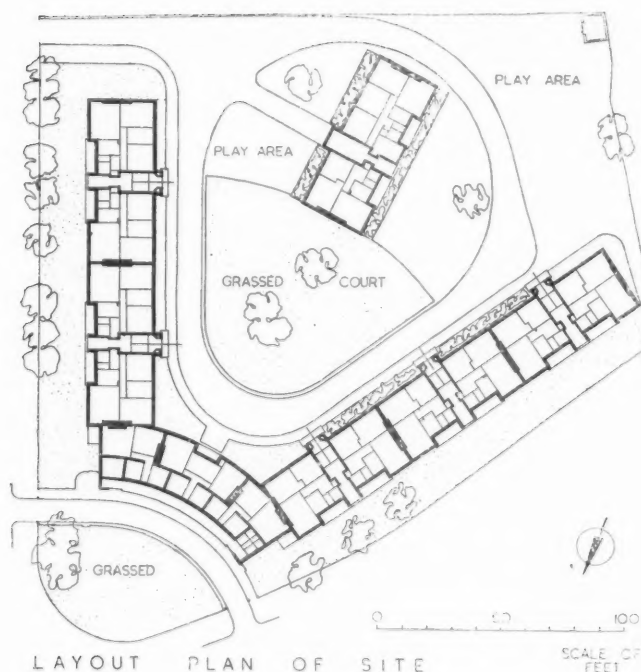
schools and housing to show how immense was the problem. She thought that much greater use should be made of specialists and suggested, for instance, that every local authority beyond a certain size should have a woman housing expert on the staff whose responsibility it should be to study and advise on domestic planning. She carefully disclaimed any aggressive feminist intentions in this but suggested that quite obviously there were certain jobs for which a woman's sense would be of special value.

After some opinions from Dr. Summerskill on the characteristic features of small house plans, the discussion opened, slowly at first, but it soon gained in liveliness, mainly on the house-plan requirements of low-income householders. A fair number of speakers new to these meetings took part and everyone had his chance to talk. There was some discussion on that unsolved problem: should architects give the public what they want or what health experts, economists and mere architects thought they should have. There was a foretaste of the similar discussion on the reasons for "parlour" houses that was raised in Mr. Ramsey's sessional paper. Many speakers suggested that the public were not often given a chance to get what they really wanted because planning was too often in a rut. Some members distrusted "experts" and suggested that they, with their expertness, were inclined to take too narrow a view of needs, which brought the discussion continually back to points raised by the opening speakers. Dr. Summerskill was continually up asking questions and replying to others and Mr. Pointon Taylor succeeded in steering the meeting safely among the irrelevant cross-currents to make it one of the most successful, if not by a long chalk the best-attended, that there has yet been.

Dr. Summerskill suggested that the R.I.B.A. should do more to make its services known to the public. She said that until she was invited to speak she knew nothing about the Health Exhibition. Every local councillor should be invited and much wider publicity given, particularly in those quarters where the interest of people in authority could be enlisted. The general value of the profession and the special advice that the R.I.B.A. as an organisation could give was much too little known. In reply to these suggestions it was stated that the Institute wanted and was trying hard to make the architect's place in the community better known, but the limit to our propagandist activities was set by the length of our purse not by the extent of our willingness, which was limitless. A description was given of the public relations work with reference to the exhibition.



General view of the scheme from Clissold Park. Below, the site plan



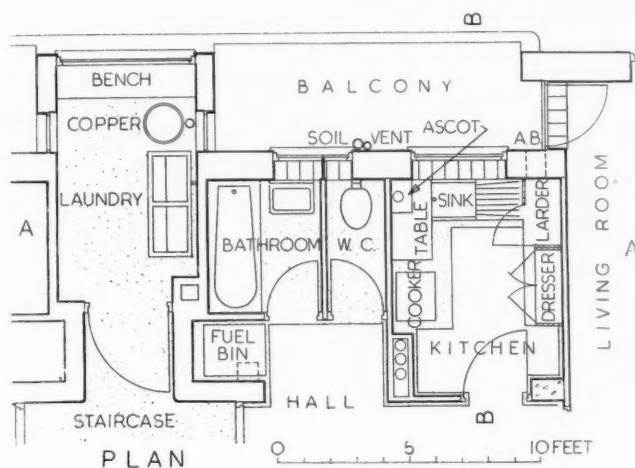
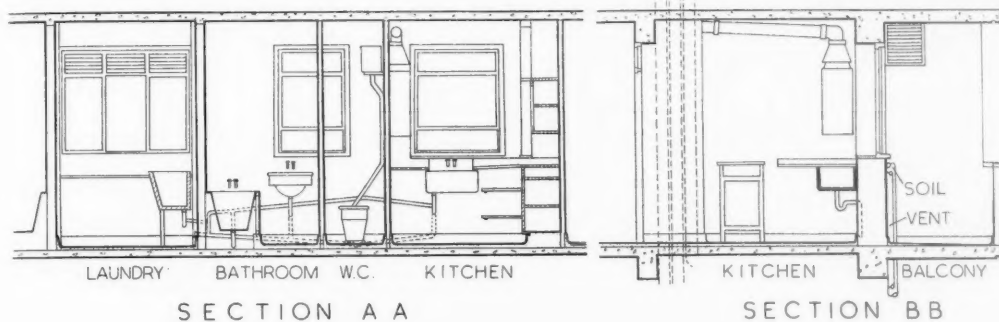
## FLATS: GLEBE PLACE STOKE NEWINGTON, N.16

Architect: EDWARD ARMSTRONG [F.]

In 1936 the London County Council decided to build a number of block dwellings of a higher standard and to let at slightly greater rentals than obtained with their normal housing work of this type. It had been found that there existed a class of tenant who could not afford to pay the rents demanded for adequate accommodation provided by private enterprise, but who were willing to pay a higher rent for better accommodation than that of the Council's usual type of block dwelling. In general these improved dwellings (built under the Housing Act, 1935) have staircase instead of balcony access, private balconies, separate w.c.s, and, in some cases, living room and kitchen instead of kitchen-living room and scullery.

For one of these schemes, at Stoke Newington, the Council employed Mr. Armstrong as architect. The site is of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  acres, at the junction of two roads and overlooks Clissold Park to the west. The scheme is of 74 flats and includes 8 two-room flats, 41 three-room



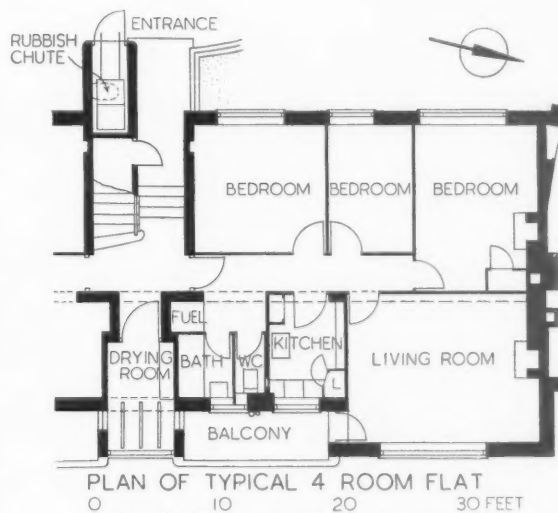


Above, on the left, are details of the kitchens, bathrooms, laundries and balconies. The kitchens are fully equipped and have a gas water heater supplying the bath, basin and sink. The laundries and drying rooms are on alternate floors, so that each group of ten flats has two laundries and three drying rooms. These units also separate the private balconies. Plumbing is on the one pipe system. Below is a portion of the scheme showing typical flat planning

flats, 20 four-room flats, and 5 five-room flats. There are 244 habitable rooms, giving accommodation to 424 persons. All have separate staircase access except the small flats of the curved end block, though here no bedrooms face on the access balconies.

The flats have been arranged to receive a maximum of sunshine. The usual orientation of east for bedrooms and west for living rooms was departed from at the request of the Council, who considered that the bedrooms should face the courtyard for defence against street noise, and that the living rooms on one side should enjoy a view over the park. The court has been grassed and trees carefully preserved. A children's play area has been created at the south of the site.

In the flats all the rooms open direct from a passage. Each living room and principal bedroom has an open fuel fire with a gas poker point. Secondary bedrooms have panel-type gas fires set flush in the wall. The kitchen has a larder, dresser, sink, gas or electric cooker,





*The curved end has groups of three small flats on each floor, with balcony access. The remainder have staircase access.*

and a gas water heater serving the bath, sink and basin.

Opening off each landing is a small room, fitted on alternate floors as a laundry and drying room respectively. There are thus two laundries and three drying rooms to each group of ten flats. Each laundry has a two-compartment wooden wash tub and gas copper, the gas supply being obtained through a slot meter. The drying rooms have wooden racks and louvred openings in the wall. On the larger blocks these superimposed laundries and drying rooms have been used to separate the private balconies.

The construction consists of solid 13½-inch brick outer walls to full height, 9-inch party walls and a central reinforced concrete spine of stanchions and beam carrying solid reinforced concrete floors; the balconies are cantilevered extensions of the floor slabs and the staircases are of reinforced concrete built *in situ*. The roofs are pitched wooden construction, behind parapets and covered with sand-faced tiles. Multi-coloured Sussex bricks are used for facings.

The internal partitions are of breeze block and the windows are of steel in wooden frames. The general floor finish is Columbian pine wood blocks, 100 per cent. rift sawn, and stained and waxed. The kitchen floors are of granolithic coved up to the plaster with



*General view of the courtyard, in which existing trees have been preserved. The bedrooms face on the courtyard and the living rooms on the streets and park.*

*Detail of a typical staircase entrance. The reinforced concrete hoods are painted cream, the door posts light blue; the door to the refuse chamber is maroon and the frame black*



*A portion of the scheme showing the arrangements of private balconies. Those on the left are of the small flats which have balcony access. Those on the right are separated by the laundry and drying room units*



heavy lino inset over the working space. The doors are flush panelled, fixed to steel frames, which are grouted in position. Picture rails are flat bars fixed clear of the wall. Plumbing is on the one-pipe system and fixed at the backs of the balconies.

Refuse disposal is by means of 12 inch glazed stone-ware chutes enclosed in brickwork, with hoppers on the half landings. These discharge into a chamber at ground level which has been fitted with tracks for the "container" system: this is, however, not yet operated by the Borough Council.

The general appearance of the scheme is very attractive. Contrasting with the brickwork are the cream painted concrete door hoods, light blue door posts and balcony soffits and the maroon-coloured doors of the refuse chambers, set in black frames.

The total cost of the scheme was £45,680 or 1s. 2½d. per cube foot (net cost of buildings only). The work was begun in September, 1936, and finished in November, 1937. The General Contractors were Messrs. Higgs & Hill, Ltd., and the reinforced concrete work was by the Reinforced Concrete Steel Co.

## Book Reviews

### THREE NUNS AND A HARE

THE RISING SUN: A STUDY OF INN-SIGNS. By H. T. Sherlock. 8vo. 88 pp. Oxford: Blackwell, 1938. 7s. 6d.

This book is one of the many fruits of the revival of inn-signs, the interest in which has been so greatly stimulated by the now historic exhibition of actual signs held at the Building Centre in November 1936, the only one of its kind since Bonnell Thornton's Sign-board Exhibition was held at his chambers in Bow Street in 1762.

The purpose of the author, or authoress perhaps (mere initials are rather ambiguous), is to deal with the origin of the earliest signs and to show "... the relation of the inns with ancient pilgrimage, with the village Wake, with May Day festivities, with rites for the fertility of the fields and with the worship of sun and fire. Folk-lore, folk-song and folk-custom all contribute to the understanding of the signs. . . ."

There are no illustrations. It is not that kind of book. It is, however, enlightening to read of the "alestake," decked at one end with a ring of evergreen, which should, it is explained, be of ivy to be correct because the ivy was sacred to Dionysus, the god of wine. In this connection, it may be remembered that "alegarlands" were hung outside the *George* at Southwark last Christmas as the result of a letter, from Sir Garrard Tyrwhitt-Drake, which had appeared in *The Times* shortly before. Such a pleasing old custom is worthy of extended revival.

The origins, either claimed or suggested by the author, for some of the symbols adopted for inn-signs are remarkable. The *Chequers*, for instance, is probably a legacy from the Roman occupation, but the sun and its influences are still more surprising.

The *Old Dial* and the *Sundial*, it is stated, "... are signs intended to remind us that we are following the westward journey of the sun. . . ." and "... of the entire number of English inns that bear the name *Sun* on their sign-board, more than 48 per cent. are called the *Rising Sun*. The significance of the almost universal preference for the sunrise as an inn-sign is that it is a dominant characteristic of the worship of the sun. . . ."

It is an extraordinary fact that in Bristol alone there are no less than sixteen public-houses called *The Rising Sun*. The theory advanced in explanation is that "Bristol is the port of the West: it is the place where, at sunset and with a quiet tide, those who are weary with the noise and confusion of this world may embark for that mythical land that lies beyond the ocean. . . ." It might have been expected that in these circumstances *The Setting Sun* would have been considered more appropriate, yet, oddly enough, we learn that there is only one inn of that name in the whole of the British Isles!

The *Phoenix* (of which there are still 44 in England and 2 in Wales) is the only bird-sign "... on which it is safe at present to lay emphasis. . . ." and, in the author's opinion, "... there cannot be any doubt. . . . that the sign of the *Phoenix* is an equivalent of the *Rising Sun*. . . ."

It is even contended that such a familiar subject as the *King's Head* was neither inspired by patriotism nor intended as a compliment to the reigning monarch, but that it is a sun-sign because the sun was regarded as a king in this country, as well as in Egypt, and reasons are advanced for such a theory. *The Saracen's Head* rightly receives due attention and the author states that "when we see an inn called the *Black Boy* we may suppose that once again the *Rising Sun* is meant, and that the boy is black because, like the Saracen at the *Saracen's Head*, he is newly come from the East. . . ."

The *Cock* as a sign for inns is familiar, and in France the *Cog d'Or* is very common. Its connection with the rising sun is more obvious and acceptable than some of the other names.

*Ye Olde See Ho Tavern*, at Shone Ridgway, in Kent, is an unusual name, but its chief interest, particularly for Londoners, is that

*See Ho* is said to be "another form of So-ho, the cry of the sportsman in coursing when a hare appears in sight."

There is a chapter on *Three Nuns and a Hare* telling of the connection of this name with Osiris, and finally with "Aunt Sally."

Few of us would think of associating the *Red Horse* and the *Red Lion* with the redness of the rising sun, yet the author does so and, at the same time, explains that "the *White Horse* and the *White Lion* referred to the whiteness and radiance of the light." This might be the derivation of a white lion but not necessarily of a white horse, which seems a homely and very natural name for a wayside inn when horses were the quickest means of locomotion.

"Another inn-sign that must be exempted from participation in any chosen scheme of decoration is the *Green Man*. Here the word 'green' does not refer to the colour of the paint but to the village green, where the festivities of spring and summer were held. The *Green Man* is the leader of the band of performers."

These quotations will suffice to show that the seemingly obvious is sometimes misleading and the author's footnotes are additional proof of knowledge and research.

This is a slight book but very readable and full of unusual information. The warning queries with which it is bespattered are just sufficient to allow the reader to pick and choose what to accept and what to doubt, according to individual inclination and degree of credulity.

B. O.

### EXETER AND DEVON BUILDINGS

EXETER DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS. Vol. iv, pt. 3 (3rd series), vol. xv, whole trans.

Volume fifteen of the Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archaeological Society is almost entirely concerned with matters of architectural interest.

The first paper describes the wall painting of the Assumption and Coronation of the Virgin in Exeter Cathedral, which has recently been cleaned by Professor Tristram, and other paintings in the cathedral. A beautiful facsimile in colour by Professor Tristram is the frontispiece. A paper by the Rev. J. B. Hyde on Church Houses describes the use and buildings of these houses, several of which remain in the diocese. The houses provided residences for certain of the parish clergy, but especially accommodated the secular activities of the parish, such as play acting, which, prior to 1350, had been allowed in the church itself.

The treasurer of the cathedral, the Rev. J. F. Chanter, describes at length the history of the cloisters. Built in 1250, they were allowed to fall into decay, and in the middle of the seventeenth century, when the Puritans were in possession, came into the hands of the Corporation, who destroyed Bishop Grandison's buildings and replaced them by five crude cottages built in part from the old remains. Other parts were covered by a Cloth Hall and dwelling-houses. At the Restoration they returned to the cathedral ownership and certain improvements were made subsequently; a design by J. L. Pearson for a complete rebuilding was begun in 1887 and lately some of the windows have been glazed. The final paper is a detailed description of the windows in St. Neot's Church, Cornwall. These mid-sixteenth-century windows, only less well known than those in Fairford Church, have never before been fully described. As the article is of such importance it has been reprinted complete with twelve plates and can be purchased for 5s. 6d. post free from the Society.



## Review of Periodicals

*Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.*

Reprints of these reviews, printed on slips suitable for cutting up and mounting on cards, can be had from the Library. A subscription of 5s. covers a year's issues.

All the journals received in the Library (about 200) are indexed, reference being made to all important articles and illustrations so that subscribers can have a constantly expanding index to practically every type of building illustrated in the architectural journals of the world.

Members wishing to have reprints of previous issues can do so on payment of 3d. per issue to the Librarian Editor.

It is hoped to print them on gummed paper as soon as a large enough number of members subscribe.

### SCHOOLS

BUILDER. 1938. 1 April. P. 647.  
New four-storey L.C.C. elementary school, Cubitt Town, by E. P. Wheeler [F.] and H. F. T. Cooper [L.].

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 1 April. P. 6.  
Nettlefield public elementary school, Belfast, by R. S. Wilshire [F.].

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 24 March. P. 503.  
Schools. Dining and staff rooms for Senior Schools.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 179.

A nursery school at Dulwich, by Samuel and Harding.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 85.

A sixteen-page article on the modern nursery school, with important planning data, by D. Haskell.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 227.

Combined school and community building, Hightstown, N.J., by A. Kastner. Six classrooms, library, office and assembly hall and gymnasium.

A similar building at Greenbelt, Md., by A. Seider.

Hollywood High School science building, by Marsh, Smith and Powell.

L'ARCHITECTURE (PARIS). 1938. 15 February. P. 65.

High school for girls at Vincennes, by L. Salles.

DAS WERK (ZÜRICH). 1938. March. P. 86.

Primary school at Witikon, Zürich.

### LABORATORIES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 1 April. P. 16.  
Cavendish High-tension Laboratory, Cambridge, by Adams, Holden & Pearson [FF.].

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 205.

Laboratory for a manufacturing plant, Waltham, Mass., by A. J. Daniels. Extensive use of glass in extruded aluminium glazing bars.

### EXHIBITIONS

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 62.

Housing exhibition, showing latest improvements in building technique, furnishing, etc.

### GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 18 March.  
Ankara Parliament Buildings. The three designs selected by the assessors for submission to Kemal Attaturk.

### CIVIC

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 25 March. Inset.

The replanning of an island site, west of the town hall, Leeds. A large new building by J. C. Procter [F.], accommodates Central Library, Art Gallery, City Museum and general offices.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 11 March. P. 299.

New council offices and assembly hall, Padiham, by Bradshaw, Gass & Hope [FF.].

BUILDER. 1938. 18 March. P. 545.

New Police Headquarters, Eastbourne.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1938. No. 5. PP. 37 & 40.  
Designs for Malmö Town Hall.

Competition designs for town hall at Västerås.

### POST OFFICES

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 1 April. P. 15.  
Mount Pleasant post office and garage, by A. R. Myers [A.].

CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1938. February. P. 71.

Post office building at Antibes, by A. Audoul.

### PRISON

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 52.

Prisons of the Department des Bouches-du-Rhône. Prisons for men, women and minors.

### MEMORIAL

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. 24 February. Supplement. P. 7.  
War memorial near Frankfurt, by H. Senf.

### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

BUILDER. 1938. 1 April. P. 645.

Extensions to the Trent Bridge Hotel, Nottingham, by H. H. Goodall ([L.].

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1938. March. P. 417.

The new restaurant addition to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon, by Scott, Shepherd & Breakwell [A.F.A.].

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 70.

An interesting "curb service" restaurant at a Washington car park. The small compact semi-circular plan is a good example of snack-bar planning and furnishing. Architect: E. Burton Corning.

TÉR ÉS FORMA (BUDAPEST). 1938. No. 3. P. 59.

An attractive Retreat House for post office workers, by G. Rimanoczy.

Private hotel in Budapest, by H. Alfréd.

**OFFICES**

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 201.

Office building for Kimble Glass Co., by W. Lescaze.

**SHOPS**

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 203.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 11 March.  
P. 303.

Central Electricity Showrooms, Regent Street, W., by E. Maxwell Fry [A.]. The shop front, being recessed back from the building line, is free to assume a contemporary form in harmony with its modern subject. A dominant feature, internally and externally, is the steel and glass spiral stair.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 59.

New building for milliner's shop, workrooms and offices. Print and picture shop, with new front maintaining very successfully the character of the old building. Details and illustrations of fittings for the store and display of prints are given.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 215.

Modernisation of department store interior, by Raymond Loewy.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 237.

Planning technique of food stores. An important reference.

**INDUSTRIAL**

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 192.

Austrian State tobacco factory, Linz, by P. Behrens and A. Popp.

DER BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1938. March. P. 89.

A factory and office building, Remscheid, by Ludwig Lemmer.

BAUGILDE (BERLIN). 1938. 5 March. P. 205.

An illustrated article on recent industrial and commercial building in Berlin, by Hans Müller.

**TRANSPORT**

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 67.

The magnificent new railway station at Tampere, principal industrial town of central Finland. The buildings, designed by Flodin & Seppälä, include divisional railway offices, sleeping-car service, post and telegraph, restaurant, café and tower. The station is also a centre for a system of motorbus routes.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March.  
P. 67.

New 'bus terminus at Hackensack, N.J., by B. Spencer Newman.

ARCHITETTURA (MILAN). 1938. February. P. 77.

Excellent new station at Trento, by A. Mazzoni.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. 17 March. P. 251.

Large omnibus garage in Zehlendorf, Berlin.

**COMMUNITY BUILDINGS**

BUILDER. 1938 1 March. P. 539.

St. Michael's Club House, Belgravia. A brick building by N. F. Cachemaille-Day [F.], providing for the social needs of a London church.

**HOSPITALS**

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 187.

Westminster Hospital, Nurses' Home and Medical School, by Adams Holden & Pearson [FF.].

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 6 March.  
Hospital at Sétif, Algiers, by Xavier Salvador.

CHANTIERS (ALGIERS). 1938. February. P. 45.

Regional hospital at Sétif, Algiers, by Xavier Salvador.

ARCHITEKTURA I BUDOWNICTWO (WARSAW). 1937.  
Nos. 11-12. PP. 391 and 416.

A large sanatorium at Istebne, in Silesia. This fine group of buildings is very fully illustrated and the many drawings include constructional details.

Five Competition designs for a sanatorium at Skotniki, near Łódź, are also reproduced.

**SPORTS BUILDINGS**

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 24 March. P. 194.

Yachting Club House, Killinchy, Co. Down, by Philip Bell.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 20 February. P. 285.

La Plage de Bellerive. A large bathing centre at Lausanne, by M. Piccard.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM).  
1938. 26 February. P. 70.

Illustrations of various covered tennis courts.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM).  
1938. 12 March. P. 85.

A fine well-planned swimming bath, by G. Westerhout. Excellent illustrations include constructional details.

NUESTRA ARQUITECTURA (BUENOS AIRES). 1938. No. 2.  
P. 54.

Country club, swimming pool, etc., in the grounds of the Jockey Club at Rosario.

ARKKITEHTI (HELSINGFORS). 1938. No. 2. P. 25.

Athletic Clubs for the Workers' Sports Union of Finland. A very fine modern timber building, by E. Vaskinen. In addition to a gymnasium, club accommodation is provided.

**THEATRES AND CINEMAS**

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 11 March.  
P. 313.

Cinema "Normandie," Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris, by Montaut & Gorska.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1938. March.

Special number on cinemas and theatres. Many recent examples, together with articles on planning and equipment, structural design, interior decoration, warming and air-conditioning, acoustics and a bibliography.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 13 February. P. 273.

Small assembly hall and municipal gymnasium, by G. Planche.

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 20 March.  
P. 332.

Le théâtre du Trocadero, by MM. Niemans Frères.

**RELIGIOUS**

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 24 March. P. 489.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 25 March.  
P. 365.

Synagogue, Dollis Hill, Middlesex, by Sir Owen Williams. Reinforced concrete construction. The pitched roof slabs have no asphalt or waterproofed surfacing, being designed to be free of shrinkage cracks and risk of penetration by moisture.

BUILDER. 1938. 18 March. P. 549.

A combined chapel and hall, Bexley, Kent, by P. M. Andrews [A.]. Chapel, hall and stage are arranged along the main axis, the first being shut off by sliding doors and the hall seating reversed when the building is used for secular purposes.

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. 1938. March. P. 63.  
St. Michael's Church, Wythenshawe, Manchester, by N. F. Cachemaille-Day [F.].

BUILDING (SYDNEY). 1938. 24 January. P. 107.  
St. Andrews Cathedral competition. The three premiated designs.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS. 1938. 15 March. P. 1574.  
Cottingly Hall Crematorium and Cemetery, Leeds.

DER BAUMEISTER (MUNICH). 1938. March. P. 100.  
Reformed evangelical church and minister's house in Vienna, by Theiss & Jacksch.

## DOMESTIC

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 31 March. P. 532.  
Ellington Court, Southgate, by F. Gibberd. A detailed analysis of the building deals with the interesting constructional method of planning, equipment, well-designed metal windows, and furnishings. A note on costs is added.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 18 March. P. 327.

Block of flats with air raid shelter, Princes Gate, by Adie, Button and Partners.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 10.

Two modern apartment buildings in Paris, by Ginsberg & Heep. Collective apartment house, Stockholm, providing complete domestic staff and trained personnel for the care of children, the building provides for the needs of working parents of moderate means. Other good foreign examples are given.

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1938. 12 February. P. 49.

Large block of two and three-room flats, built round central court with attractive playgrounds and gardens.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 175.  
A house by Alvar Aalto. Built for his own use, it combines private house with studio and offices.

BUILDING (SYDNEY). 1938. 24 January. P. 125.  
Good designs for timber houses submitted in a recent Australian competition.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 134.

A thorough analysis of the plan requirements of the small house; including studies of modern living standards, planning for noise control and the detailed requirements of each group of domestic activities. Many good examples and planning diagrams are given.

DOMUS (MILAN). 1938. February. P. 14.  
A seaside house: notes and sketches from the pen of Gio Ponti (Honorary Corresponding Member).

## MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

ARKITEKTEN (COPENHAGEN). 1938. No. 1. P. 1.  
Applications of reinforced concrete to house design, by A. J. Moe. Several good examples illustrate the article.

BUILDER. 1938. 1 April. P. 654.  
An uncommon type of furniture beetle. The *Enobius Mollis* which attacks dry softwood on which the bark is still present.

## EQUIPMENT

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. March. PP. 436 and 451.

Ventilation of industrial buildings.

Air-conditioning factors. Continuation of article by T. Chester.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 18.

Light for selling. Lighting of stores and shops as a part of modern retail selling technique.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 109.

Preventing condensation in insulated structures. New facts about the use of thermal insulation, which show how to prevent hidden condensation. Article by T. S. Rogers, based on important recent research.

## A.R.P.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1938. January, February, and March. PP. 5, 50, and 117.

Civil defence. Notes on the construction of air raid shelters, etc.

## HISTORICAL

GAZETTE DES BEAUX-ARTS (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 87.

La Transformation des Apartments de Trianon sous Louis XIV. An article by Fiske Kimball with designs for interiors by Lassaurance, René Cartier, R. de Cotte and others.

## BIOGRAPHICAL

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. March. P. 137.  
A critical analysis of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, by Talbot Hamlin.

## DECORATION

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 207.  
Acoustic form as one of the more important technical factors providing a basis for decoration.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 5.

Mural tapestry. A study of the architectural art of tapestry, by Jean Lurçat, painter brother of André Lurçat.

## GARDENS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 197.  
The functional aspect of garden planning, by Christopher Tunnard.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. February. P. 60.

City gardens, planned with the idea of making one forget the rectangular walls about them.

## GENERAL

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL. 1938. March. P. 403.

The Training of an Architect. Paper by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (President).

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 1 April. P. 9.  
Contemporary architecture in Turkey, by Howard Robertson [F.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. April. P. 165.  
Personalities and style of modern Austria. Influences that have dominated the architectural scene up to the present year. Article by Felix Augensfeld, followed by illustrations of current architecture in Austria.

# Accessions to the Library

## 1937-1938—VIII

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

*Books presented by publisher for review marked*

R.

*Books purchased marked*

P.

\**Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.*

### ARCHITECTURE

#### CHAMBERS (Sir WILLIAM)

A Treatise on civil architecture, &c.  
2nd ed. fo. London. 1768.  
*Presented by Mr. W. A. Cole-Adams [F.].*

#### OAKLEY (EDWARD)

Every man a compleat builder: or, easy rules and proportions for . . . the several parts of architecture.  
8o. London. 1774. (£1 5s.) P.

### SOCIETIES

#### R.I.B.A.

Membership of the R.I.B.A. Particulars of qualifications.  
pam. 8½". Lond. 1938. 1s.

### EDUCATION

#### ROME: BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

Memorandum on appeal for wider support.—[Appeal.]  
pam. & leaflet. 9½". [Lond.] 1938.

#### GOTHENBURG (GÖTEBORG): CHALMERS TEKNISKA INSTITUT

C—T— I— 1829-1929. Minnesskrift utgiven med anledning av institutets 100-åriga tillvaro. G. Bodman, ed.  
11". Göteborg. [1929.] *Presented by the Institut.*

### THEORY

#### POWYS (A. R.)

From the ground up. Collected papers of A. R. P— . . .  
1882-1936.

7½". xx+179 pp.+ii pls. Lond.: Dent.  
1937. 6s. R.

### HISTORY

#### COMMITTEE FOR THE SURVEY OF THE MEMORIALS OF GREATER LONDON AND LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

\*Survey of London:  
Volume xviii. The Strand (the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, part ii).  
11½". Lond. 1937.

*Presented by Mr. J. E. Yerbury [F.] and R. (2).*

#### PAGE (G. G.)

The Paper describing and illustrating the Pugin studentship tour 1936-37. [East Anglia.]

2 vols.: typescript and *photos*. 13". *Repr. of D.* 14½". [1937.]  
*Presented by the Author.*

#### HONEYMAN (H. L.) and RUSSELL (J. C.)

Master Elias Dereham and his connection with Durham. (From Trans. Archit. and Archæol. Socy. of Durham and Northumberland, Jan.)

pam. 8½". n.p. 1938.  
*Presented by Mr. Honeyman [A.].*

#### [LEFAROUILLY (P.)]

[Edifices de Rome moderne, *back title*.] Vol. ii. Notices historiques et critiques [text] only.

sm. fo. Paris. [18—.]

*Presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F.].*

#### BEHRENDT (W. C.)

\*Modern building. Its nature, problems and forms.  
9½". (xiv)+241 pp.+pls. Lond.: Martin Hopkinson.  
[1938.] 10s.6d. R. & P.

#### ELSAESSER (MARTIN)

\*M—E—: bauten und entwürfe aus den jahren 1924-1932.  
11½". Berlin. 1933.

*Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee. To Loan Library.*

#### VOLKART (HANS), architect

Architekt H—V—, Stuttgart, *cover title*. (2 consecutive articles. By H. H. From Moderne Bauformen, journal.)

11½". Stuttgart: Hoffmann. 1936.

*Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.*

### DRAWING

#### RADCLIFFE (J. D.)

Architectural sketches.

Vol. iv. fo. priv. prin. 1875.

#### PARIS: MUSÉE DU LOUVRE

[Portion of work. *No title-page*. Musée Royale du Louvre, running title. Cormont, sc. Pls. xxxiii-xl only.] [Greek inscriptions.]  
8o. [n.p. n.d.]

*Bound in [? NORMAND ( ), père] Statues antiques . . .*  
*—Both presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F.].*

### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

#### WILSON (C. C.)

A History of the practice of architecture in the state of South Carolina in general and of the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in particular. Enlarged . . . by Samuel Lapham. (South Carolina Chapter &c.)

11". 45 pp. n.p. 1938. R.

#### GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT—BILLS

Increase of rent and mortgage interest (restrictions) bill. [Bill 87.]

10¾". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1938. 3d. R.

#### MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Government policy on rent restriction. (Cmd. 5667.)  
leaflet 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1938. 1d. R.

### BUILDING TYPES

#### (CIVIL)

#### CLEMENSSON (GUSTAF) and KJELLBERG (S. T.)

Landshövdingeresidens och landsstatshus i Göteborgs och Bohus län [provincial governor's house and state-house]. Byggnadshistoria. (Monumenta Gothoburgensia.)

12½". 207 pp. incl. pls. [Gothenburg.] 1933.

*Some plates hand-coloured.*

*Presented by the Chalmers Tekniska Institut.*

#### CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Bentley House [London] and the evolution of Cambridge publishing.

9½". 24 pp.+pls. Lond.: Camb. U.P. 1938. R.



## GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT—ACTS

Factories Act, 1937. [1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6. ch. 67.]  
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1937. 2s. 6d. P.

## R.I.B.A.

[Exhibition.] Health, sport and fitness. 1938. Exhibition hand-  
book Number vii.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lond. 1938.

Previous exhibition handbooks were not numbered.

## GOLDVINCH (D. A.)

Modern hospital design and construction. (Thesis for Final  
Examination, Dec.) [Copy.]

dupl. typescript, Repr. of D., & Photos. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 1937.  
Presented by the Author.

## BASEL (BÄLE): HALLENSCHWIMBAD VIADUKT

Dem Hallenschwimbad Viadukt zum Geleit, text title. [By  
var. contributors.]

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 27 pp. n.p. [1934.]

Presented through the Exhibition Sub-Committee.

## SEISSEL (JOSIP)

Jugoslavenski paviljon na međunarodnoj izložbi [Exposition  
Internationale] u Parizu 1937.

pam. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " n.p.: Narodnih Novina. [1937.] R.

(RELIGIOUS)

## HERTFELDER (F. BERNARDUS)

Basilica SS. Vdalrici et Afræ Avgvstæ Vindelicorvm [Augsburg].  
Historice descripta &c.

sm. fo. Augustæ Vindelicorum [Augsburg]. 1627.  
Presented by Mr. J. E. Yerbury [F.].

(EDUCATIONAL)

## IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES Ltd.

The New research laboratories . . . dyestuffs group, Blackley,  
Manchester. . . Architect: Serge Chermayeff.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lond. n.p. [1938.]

Presented by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

## SMITH (R. D. HILTON)

\*Public library lighting. Vol. i. Natural lighting.

7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Gravesend: Philip. 1937. R. To Loan Library.

(DOMESTIC)

## D.S.I.R.: BUILDING RESEARCH STATION LIBRARY

Health and comfort in housing. List No. 22. Effect of  
illumination upon health and comfort.

1938. R.

## GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT—BILLS

Housing (financial provisions) bill. [Substitute copy.] [Bill  
78.]

10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1938. 4d. R.

## BOSTON [Lincs.] PRESERVATION TRUST

Fydel House, South Square, Boston, Lincolnshire . . . head-  
quarters of the Trust and . . . of the Boston Publicity Association.  
[Guide.]

pam. 9". [Boston.] 1937.

Presented by Mr. G. C. Munday.

## ROME: REALE ACCADEMIA D'ITALIA

I Monumenti italiani.

Fasc. iii: La scuola architettonica di Vicenza. Palazzi minori  
dal sec. xv al xviii. By Fausto Franco.

pfo. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Roma: Libreria dello Stato. 1934.

Presented by the Author, Dr. Franco.

INTERIORS, CRAFTS, FITTINGS

## MILLER (DUNCAN)

\*More colour schemes for the modern home.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 24+(48) pp.+24 pls. Lond.:

Studio. 1938. 10s. 6d. R. & P.

MANUEL DE PEINTURES. *journal*

Recueil de soixante planches de décoration extraites de la  
première série du journal M— de p—, cover title. (No title-page.)  
(P. Chabat and others, del.)

pfo. fo. Paris. [18—.]

Imperfect.

Presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F.].

## BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British standard specifications:

No. 559 . . . for electric signs and luminous-discharge-tube  
installations.

Revised ed. 1938. 2s. R.

## SHERLOCK (H. T.)

The Rising Sun. A study of inn-signs.

Vol. 1. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Oxford: Blackwell. 1937. 7s. 6d. R.

ALLIED ARTS

## STUDIO

\*Decorative art 1938.

1938. 10s. 6d. P. To Loan Library.

## CZAKO (ELEMÉR) and GYÖRGYI (KALMAN), eds.

A Magyaros izlés [art in the Hungarian style].

English trans.: Art in the Hungarian style. Molly Tatchell  
[Mrs. Rodney Tatchell], trans.

typescript. 10". [1937-38.]

Presented by Mrs. Rodney Tatchell, B.A.

## MAYER (L. A.), editor

Annual bibliography of Islamic art and archæology, India  
excepted. [With various collaborators.]

Vol. i. 1935. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Jerusalem:

Divan Pubg. Ho. 1937. R.

## [? NORMAND ( ), père]

[Portion of work. No title-page. Statues antiques de l'Europe,  
running title. Normand père, sc. Pls. 395-544 only.]

fo. n.p. n.d.

Presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F.].

## DESCHAMPS (PAUL)

French sculpture of the Romanesque period, eleventh and twelfth  
centuries.

12". xv+155+(2) pp.+92 pls. Florence: Pantheon;

Paris: Pegasus. [1930.] (£2 2s.) P.

## AUBERT (MARCEL)

French sculpture at the beginning of the Gothic period 1140-1225.

12". xv+121+(2) pp.+88 pls. Florence: Pantheon;

Paris: Pegasus. [1929.] (£2 2s.) P.

## VITRY (PAUL)

French sculpture during the reign of Saint Louis 1226-1270.

12". xv+99+(2) pp.+90 pls. Florence: Pantheon;

New York: Harcourt, Brace. [193—.] (£2 2s.) P.

## CATALOGO DELLA STORIA ROMANA

—, cover title.—Collezione di . . . impronti cavati da gemme  
antiche, esistenti nei principali gabinetti di Europe, concernenti  
la storia romana, &c., inside title.

MS. sm. fo. n.d.

Presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F.].

BUILDING SCIENCE

SPECIFICATION, *annual*

\*—, 1938. 40th year. F. R. S. Yorke, ed.

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Lond.: Archl. Press. 1938. 10s. 6d. R. & P.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

## BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British standard specifications:

No. 776 . . . for materials for use in the manufacture of magnesium  
oxychloride flooring compositions.

1938. 2s. R.

## STRUCTURAL MECHANICS

SALMON (E. H.)

- Materials and structures. A text-book for engineering students.  
Vol. ii: The Theory and design of structures. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond.:  
Longmans, Green, 1938. £1 12s. R.  
Vol. i not in Library.

## MATERIALS

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

- The E—F— handbook 1938. C. E. Legat, ed.  
[1938.] 38. R.

BOULTON (E. H. B.)

- \*A Dictionary of wood.  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 206 pp. Lond.: Nelson, 1938. 3s. 6d. R. & P.

NATURAL ASPHALTE MINE-OWNERS & MANUFACTURERS' COUNCIL.  
Standardised asphaltic mastic. Specifications for (a) roofing,  
b) dampcoursing, tanking and waterproofing, (c) flooring. (A.C.  
No. 21—1938.)  
pam. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. 1938. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

- B.S.s.:—  
No. 784: B.S.s. methods for the testing of chemical stoneware.  
1938. 2s.

COWPER (A. D.) and WILLIAMS (J. F.)

- Notes on building limes. (From Jnl. Socy. of Chemical Industry.)  
i. Putty density and volume-yield. (From vol. xlviii.)  
pam. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". [Lond.] 1929. P.  
ii. The flow-table and the measurement of plastering "work-  
ability." &c. By A. D. C.—. (From vol. lvi.)  
iii. Soundness. By A. D. C.—. (From vol. lvi.)  
each pam. 11". Lond. 1937. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

- B.S.s.:—  
Nos. 255, 260, 281, 301... for extenders for paints.  
Revised ed. 1938. 3s. 6d.  
Nos. 331, 332... for driers for paints.  
Revised ed. 1938. 2s.  
No. 370... for Venetian red for paints.  
Revised ed. 1938. 2s. R.  
No. 762... for wrought iron bars "special" grade.  
1938. 2s.

## CONSTRUCTION

NICHOLS (T. B.)

- \*Stonework. (Lockwood's modern handbooks.)  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (viii) + 92 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood, 1938.  
2s. 6d. R. & P.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

- B.S.s.:—  
No. 785... for rolled steel bars and hand drawn steel wire  
for concrete reinforcement.  
1938. 2s.

## SANITARY SCIENCE, EQUIPMENT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

- Water supplies. [Purity.] (Circular 1684.)  
leaflet. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. 1938. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

- B.S.s.:—  
No. 158... for switchgear bus-bars, main connections and  
auxiliary wiring.  
Revised ed. 1938. 3s. 6d.

SEVERNS (W. H.)

- \*Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning fundamentals.  
1937. £1. P. To Loan Library.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

- B.S.s.:—  
No. 779... for cast iron boilers for central heating and hot  
water supply.  
1938. 2s.  
No. 780... for riveted steel boilers for hot water central heating  
and hot water supply.  
1938. 2s.

PARRY (J. P.)

- \*Painting and decorating. (Lockwood's modern handbooks.)  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (viii) + 112 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood, 1938.  
2s. 6d. R. & P.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE

- Year book. 1937-8. (No. 4.)  
2s. 1937. R.

LONDON, Corporation of the City of

- Joint report by... [E. E. Finch] and C. G. Eve on a proposal to  
pass a resolution to prepare a town planning scheme for the City of  
London &c. (Public Health Department.)  
13". iii + 26 pp. + (7) folding maps. Lond. 1938.  
Presented by the Improvements Committee of the Corporation.

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

- Health and garden cities. By Norman Macfadyen. Pamphlet  
No. 1. New Series.  
pam. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (cover 6"). Lond. [1938.] 6d. R.

KNIGHT (B. H.)

- \*Modern road construction. (Lockwood's modern handbooks.)  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". viii + 86 pp. Lond.: Crosby Lockwood, 1938.  
2s. 6d. R. & P.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

CAMBRIDGE: UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

- List of current foreign and colonial periodicals. 1937. With a  
subject index.  
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". vi + 239 pp. Camb.: U.P. 1938. 1s. 6d. R.

## DUPLICATES

- Also 1 duplicate work, to reserve store.  
Presented by Mr. F. A. Cole-Adams [F].

## DRAWINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

PORTRAITS

- Nesfield (W. E.) [Photo., mounted.]  
2 Photos. (in env.) n.d.  
Presented by Mr. E. J. May [Ret. F].  
Street (G. E.). [Phot. of R.I.B.A., first.]  
Ph. [1938.]  
—, [Phot. of oil painting.]  
Ph. [1938.]  
Smith (Francis), Mayor of Warwick 1712-14. [Phot. of oil  
painting.]  
Ph. [1938.]  
— Presented by Mr. C. C. Pocell.

MONMOUTH

- Church. Stained glass: showing history of church, with portraits  
of Street and Smith (Francis), ante. (Prelim. design.)  
Ph. [1938.]  
Presented by Mr. C. C. Pocell.

ANDERSON (A. WHITFORD), draughtsman

- Scotland: Cathedrals, churches, chapels, abbeys; houses,  
castles; inscriptions. Measured drawings.  
24 sheets. Ink and pencil D. 1878-84.  
Middlesex: churches. Measured drawings.  
4 sheets. Ink and pencil D. 1891.  
Presented by the draughtsman [Ret. F].

ENGLAND and SCOTLAND

- Royal palaces, guild-hall, Sessions-court, bridge; abbeys,  
churches; castles, country houses; colleges, societies' buildings;  
town views. (Various draughtsmen and engravers.)  
p3 sheets. Engr., lith., and aqua. [17-18-]  
Presented by Mr. G. E. Nield [F].

## Correspondence

## HEALTH, SPORT AND FITNESS EXHIBITION

*Dartington Hall,  
Totnes, Devon.*

17.3.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I took a glance at the Health and Fitness Exhibition, but was grievously disappointed since I am on the committee for Devon and Cornwall, and I could not find any of the basic questions answered which I imagine every Fitness Committee spending part of the £2,000,000 will be trying to solve for itself:—

- (a) What architects in each area have specialised in planning for fitness?
- (b) Are there any live architects in Devon and Cornwall who could specialise in this general field?
- (c) What are the minimum sizes of playing fields that are worth considering, and what is the maximum of play you can fit into the different sizes, thereby meeting the demands of the fitness campaign?
- (d) What is the ideal size and type of gymnasium, with what extras and at what cost per cubic foot inclusive of all equipment and heating, but not including site and site preparation?
- (e) What is the best plan for a youth centre inclusive of gymnasium and boys' and girls' club premises for a village, and for a given urban area?
- (f) What will be the running costs of same, cleaning, lighting, heating, water?
- (g) What is the best place for a community centre for adults, allowing for fitness demands, i.e., badminton, folk dancing, etc., etc.?

I can't find the answer to one of these questions in the booklet or in the photographs, beautiful as many of them were.

Yours sincerely,

LEONARD K. ELMHIRST

Mr. R. A. Duncan, Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, replies as follows:—

It is a pleasure to get such a stimulatingly critical letter. The Exhibition Committee was made aware that in many respects the Exhibition did not give the public exactly what it wants, and they

are very keen to collect impressions from experienced laymen, and particularly from those who, like Mr. Elmhirst, are concerned semi-officially with Health, Sport and Fitness programmes.

In general it can be said that Mr. Elmhirst's criticisms show that he was expecting the exhibition to provide something which the organisers did not attempt to provide. It could be regarded more as an advertisement or stimulating "clarion call" than a source of information: It was definitely mainly an exhibition of actual buildings, not a lesson in planning or equipment. Some of the things he suggests could not easily have come within the scope of the exhibition as an exhibition, but they might have been included in the catalogue, but here are answers of a sort to each of Mr. Elmhirst's questions:—

- (a) Architects will never willingly acknowledge that it is only the man who has specialised so far in a certain type of building who is qualified to build that type in the future. In theory, any competent architect should be capable of taking a brief—this is a generalisation only.
- (b) Partly answered by (a).
- (c), (d) and (e). The exhibition made no attempt (quite deliberately) to give factual information of this sort, which can always be found by anyone in a number of recognised books or from specialist associations and Government Departments. It is possible that in all future catalogues adequate bibliographies will be included. It is seldom possible to say in an exhibition of this type what is the *best* plan, even on such a matter as youth centres—three expert bodies, the Ministry of Health Juvenile Organisations Committee, the National Association of Boys' Clubs and the National Council of Social Service, all have published books on the subject.
- (f) Cube-foot costs can seldom be obtained with accuracy enough to be any guidance, and as we have found from experience, there is much (not always wise) obstruction by architects and building owners if the costs of their schemes are revealed.
- (g) It would need a whole book, and not simply a small section in the exhibition to describe the running costs, but then again, indication might have been given by bibliographical notes.
- (g) I don't quite see what this question means. The best place for a centre must vary enormously for each individual site.

I hope these answers don't seem dogmatic. They are not meant to be. Your letter is a direct but very gracefully administered comment of the kind we welcome.

## FARM BUILDINGS

*Aldenham,  
Watford, Herts.*

25.3.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Mr. I. M. Williams' Thesis on Dairy Farms and Dairy Buildings, published in the JOURNAL of 14 August and 21 February last, makes interesting reading and, as a thesis, is well worthy of the distinction awarded by the Institute, but I feel that Mr. Williams limited knowledge of the practical problems of farming in some measure detracts from the value of an otherwise admirable compilation.

I write both as an architect of fairly wide and long experience in the design of farm buildings and as a practical agriculturalist, and while no one can quarrel with the ideals enunciated by Mr. Williams—they are ideals common to all with any knowledge of the subject—his statements are both dangerous and misleading. Thus, in the introduction to the instalment of 21 February, I find the sweeping statement that "The milk supply in a raw state is, therefore, not a safe one." That some harmful bacteria may be present is probably true, but does not this truth apply equally to nearly every food we consume and to nearly every object with which we come in contact in our daily lives? The point is one on which we

should not lose due sense of proportion. The presence of bacteria even in milk produced under the best conditions is recognised in the Designations Order of 1936 and so long as the top limit is 200,000 per c.c. with no *B. coli* in 1/100 c.c. milk is regarded by those whose business it is to know these things as innocuous.

Unfortunately, the well-meant endeavours of the Ministry of Agriculture have succeeded in creating in the public mind an unjustified dread of milk as milk. Under the present arrangements with the Milk Marketing Board a bonus is paid to those producing milk which complies with the Special Designations Order. Surely this is putting the cart before the horse! The public would be better protected and the architectural profession would probably benefit by a healthy influx of business if those *not* producing milk up to standard were heavily penalised.

It is quite outside the province of the mere architect to engage in controversy as to the merits or demerits of pasteurisation. Milk so treated is exceptionally nasty and there is no doubt that beneficial as well as harmful bacteria are destroyed in the process, but under certain conditions (for instance, among urban dwellers) the safeguard is perhaps desirable. Generally, however, if milk is produced under sanitary conditions from a T.T. herd the risk of danger to the consumer is negligible, but, of course, the milk must be produced and handled in properly designed and well-constructed buildings. This is where the experienced architect can do so much for the community, but he must be very careful to correlate practice with theory. He must design functionally and with due regard to capital cost, bearing in mind that agriculture cannot afford to carry high overheads and that an agricultural estate gives a very low return on its capital value; he must be prepared, in the interests of these hard, sordid, but nevertheless, irrefutable facts to sacrifice his architectural muse to financial efficiency: he must remember that farmers, as a class, are very conservative and, as yet, are very suspicious of all innovations which are the outcome of scientific investigation. Failing attention to these points a scheme is very apt to become both costly and—in the eyes of a class whose good will and co-operation is so important to our calling—cranky.

On points of detail there are several paragraphs in Mr. Williams' paper which are open to criticism. Thus, under "Mangers," the curved concrete type is stated to be the best. I think if Mr. Williams will look at a concrete manger which has been subject to the action of cows' tongues for eighteen months or so he will change his opinion with regard to concrete; which is both insanitary and costly. Glazed stoneware, of the profile illustrated in Fig. 1, page 927, is in every way satisfactory and will outlast three concrete mangers. Again, there are grave objections to the use of the continuous manger. True they can be washed down fairly easily, but with equal facility infection—from a slight cold, for instance—can be carried down the whole range of standings. Each cow should have her own manger with, in the case of a double standing, a division to check robbery. With a stoneware trough properly curved there is no difficulty in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness, and the cost of upkeep is negligible.

On page 931 (August issue) two examples of planning are given. Each, no doubt, had to be arranged to suit circumstances of site and the client's wishes, but to describe the lower

diagram as a "good example" is, to say the least, unfortunate. The architect who planned the range of buildings was obviously ignorant of a bull's psychology, for to place the bull-pens where shown is asking for trouble.

The lighting of the cow-shed is thoroughly bad. In one range of standings the cows are facing the full glare of the low, western sun, while, in the other range there is insufficient light on the beasts' quarters. One must also commiserate with the unfortunate cows who are compelled to stand immediately against the south windows. The elevation, however, is so pleasing that one is tempted to ask whether the interests of the occupants was deliberately sacrificed to the glory of the designer.

The planning of the young stock shed, the stables and the second fodder store leaves much to be desired. Fodder store is as far from the Dutch barn as it can be, and all feed required for the stables has to be transported through the young stock shedding. Again, it is bad to have the horses in direct communication with the cattle. Circumstances, perhaps, would not permit, but the stables would be better if moved a little northwards, the communicating door on the east side closed and doors placed in the north and south walls of the stables, thus easing congestion and giving better access.

In spite of the above criticisms I hope Mr. Williams will allow me to congratulate him on his thesis. The paper shows that he must have devoted much time and thought in collecting his data, and he has produced a result which arouses much interest in a subject which has not received the attention it deserves at the hands of the architectural profession.

I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

F. E. TUDOR [L.]

*Mr. Ivorwerth Williams replies as follows:—*

I am obliged to your correspondent, Mr. Tudor, for his letter and his criticism. It is disappointing, however, to read points which have already been made clear in the Thesis.

Mr. Tudor has taken the statement, "the milk supply in a raw state is therefore not a safe one," out of its context. I would refer your readers to the issue of 21 February, and also to the designation order on page 925 of 14 August issue.

The observation on pasteurisation is, in Mr. Tudor's opinion, one on which authorities would entirely disagree.

Personally, I believe with Mr. Tudor the thing to strive for is to have farms and herds of Grade "A" standard, but your writer must know that this is far from being the case, and that a great part of the public milk supply is indeed dangerous, and very bad conditions prevail in many of our farms; therefore, I believe it is wise to pasturise all milk below the designated standard.

In writing my Thesis I had the most kindly help of practical agriculturists and their opinions varied from those of Mr. Tudor. Mangers of the curved concrete type, if constructed properly and with a granolithic finish, will last. I have just been told of one in good condition after 15 years' wear. Farmers tell me that the continuous manger is far easier to keep clean, that if there is danger of infection disinfectant is used in cleaning.

Fireclay may be a good material, but it is expensive, and has no great advantage over the concrete type.

The necessity of a division in the manger is also mentioned in the Thesis.

Mr. Maurice Chesterton can no doubt give good reasons for his planning of Woodredon Farm. I do not propose to make observations.



All the points that Mr. Tudor make are, however, fully dealt with in the Thesis.

Again I thank Mr. Tudor for his letter, and hope it will stimulate discussion and interest in this subject. It is one on which there is still more research to be done. Mr. Tudor might favour the R.I.B.A. with one of his farm plans for publication. I should be glad to find more information in all our journals on this subject.

### COMPETITIONS

45 & 46 New Bond Street,  
W.1.  
25.3.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—Mr. R. Jackson raises a number of questions in your publication of 21 March.

In the first place Mr. Jackson may be assured that the Royal Institute of British Architects endeavours to persuade promoters of competitions to adopt the open competition system in preference to the limited system for buildings of any magnitude. This being so the question arises as to who shall be eligible to take part in open competitions. Not infrequently the promoters hold strong views on the subject and it is not always possible for an assessor to persuade them to alter a decision reached before he was consulted. The matter is, however, often determined by the promoters in consultation with the assessor and, as Mr. Jackson has noticed, different promoters have very varying ideas on the subject. Undoubtedly, where time permits, as many of the larger competitions as possible should be open to architects throughout the British Empire.

In regard to the definition of the word "architect" which Mr. Jackson desires it may be assumed that in most cases, having decided to hold an open competition, promoters wish to evoke as widespread and catholic

a response as possible. To invite "Registered Architects" would preclude many architectural assistants and students from competing, and to invite "Chartered Architects" would restrict the competition to members of the R.I.B.A., and although as Mr. Jackson points out "the term architect now carries with it no guarantee of any professional knowledge" the use of this particular word seems to be the easiest way out of the difficulty.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH M. B. CROSS [F.]

Chairman of the Competitions Committee.

### MUSEUM PLANS

American School of Research,  
Jerusalem  
23.3.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—As I am asked to amplify the reasons for the form of "peak lighting" (in a letter to the JOURNAL for 7 March), permit me to note that if a single glass covers the opening, the light will be much reduced on the adjacent walls. The surface reflection at over 45° obliquity greatly reduces transmission of light. A useful table of such oblique loss was lately issued.

The peak angle of 90° was also considered, but the less obtrusive form was preferred as more economical of wall; also the front and back walls of the gallery should not be parallel, so as to avoid echo. Every museum needs storage for things of less interest to the public; for that purpose a gallery with a blank back is the best, as giving storage near the show examples. There may be many varieties of peak lighting, but the above considerations should be remembered.

Yours faithfully,

FLINDERS PETRIE [Hon. A.]

## THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

### ROME SCHOLARSHIP IN ARCHITECTURE

The Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome have admitted the following candidates to the competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1938:—

E. Cahill, Manchester University; P. Holland, London University; T. Mellor, B.Arch., Liverpool University; J. Ogilvie, Edinburgh College of Art; M. Patrick, Architectural Association School; A. R. Peadon, B.Arch., King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. L. Roworth, Edinburgh College of Art; E. C. Scherrer, M.A.(Arch.) [I.], Manchester University; F. R. Stevenson, Edinburgh College of Art; N. P. Thomas, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff; J. T. Wilkinson, B.A. [I.], Sheffield University; H. O. Williams, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff; and A. B. Wylie, Edinburgh College of Art.

### VISIT OF ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS TO ROME

On Sunday, 27 March, a party of twelve students left London for a four weeks' visit to Rome. The party included students from twelve Schools of Architecture in Britain.

While in Rome the students will work under the Director of the British School at Rome, who has prepared a comprehensive programme for them. A visit to Pompeii and Naples will be included.

The scheme was started in 1937 by Mr. Percy Thomas, who was then President of the R.I.B.A. He invited the Presidents of the Allied Societies to collaborate in sending each year a party of selected architectural students to Rome.

## OBITUARIES

### WILLIAM DOUGLAS CARÖE

William Douglas Caröe died in Cyprus on 25 February 1938. It is not my purpose to consider in detail the merits of his professional works, great or small, which are to be seen in all parts of the country, but rather to write a short tribute to the man I knew as a very dear friend and brother Architect.

After leaving Cambridge, where he had taken every opportunity to prepare himself for his future career by studying and sketching mediæval and renaissance architecture, he spent about a year in Mr. E. B. Kirby's office in Liverpool. He then came to London and was articled to my father, John Loughborough Pearson, R.A. There it was, some 56 years ago, as we sat side by side in the office that a friendship began which never waned as the years went by. Under my father's constant instruction we imbibed together our architectural knowledge, he with the advantage of his few years' previous study and I fresh from public school. The actual building of the first part of Truro Cathedral was then well under way and my father entrusted Caröe with working out the detail drawings, with myself at first in the modest rôle of tracing clerk. It was a great chance for a young man at the opening of his career to be set down to such important work under the close supervision of his master. A little later the great problem of dealing with the West side of Westminster Hall and the site left by the pulling down of the old Law Courts was put into my father's hands. After measuring the old work, Caröe was instructed to make researches in the Library and Print Room at the British Museum and in one or two private collections. Here he had his first taste of this kind of research and enjoyed it to the full, and during the long and arduous meetings before the House of Commons Committee he was my father's valued assistant. At this period he used every opportunity to become familiar with the other work going on in the office and by adding to his knowledge and experience to lay a firm foundation for the work that was eventually to come his way. Caröe had no doubts about what he owed to these years spent in my father's office. His deep affection for him and his great admiration and respect for his work coloured all his life, and he frequently spoke of it, even so recently as in a letter I had from him a few weeks ago.

Looking back through the long years that I knew Caröe, my outstanding impression is of his eagerness for experience and understanding in everything connected with his profession. This thirst for knowledge and the work it entails continued to grow as he developed, and his amazing vitality became concentrated on the pursuit of the beauty and excellence he saw in architecture, to

an extent which remained a most characteristic trait to all who knew him. His enthusiasm was such that on his travels or holidays no old church or interesting building, however unimportant, could be passed without being examined, and probably sketched. The number of such buildings he could discuss with vivid memories of each salient feature was a constant source of wonder to his friends.

Though a scholarly member of the Society of Antiquaries, Caröe was much more than this. From his training and his studies he had gained not only an intimate knowledge of buildings and technique, both past and present, but also a truly scientific understanding of constructional principles. For while in modern steel structures the theoretical calculations of the engineer are paramount, in those other types of construction to which exact computations cannot be applied Caröe had an unusually clear insight into the fundamental principles and practice of all such complexities as stresses and strains, thrusts and abutments, settlements and seasonal expansions. He was able thereby to solve with confidence the many problems of construction, maintenance and repair that so often confronted him. To those of us who have read it, the careful analysis contained in the minority report on the defects in St. Paul's Cathedral, written by him in 1913 in conjunction with Sir H. Darwin, shows clearly his capacity in these matters. One of his most interesting statements of complex structural conditions is contained in the report on Durham Cathedral also written in 1913, in which he explains with great clarity both the symptoms which showed that certain repairs were required, and the other indications that pointed to certain previously suggested repairs being unnecessary. Instances of his constructive talent abound in ancient buildings which were recently decrepit, but now look as if they had remained structurally sound since the Middle Ages. Space forbids me to describe here the full ingenuity of any of his treatments, but I cannot forbear to mention certain outstanding examples as the central towers of Canterbury, Durham and Brecon Cathedrals, and the Church towers at Stanton Harcourt and Hartlepool, St. Hilda.

Owing to his position as Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Charity Commission, and several Diocesan bodies, Caröe's knowledge of archaeology and construction had a much wider influence on contemporary practice than may be realised, extending in an advisory capacity far beyond the limits of his own private work.

I have dwelt on his capacity for the successful treatment of old buildings because so often, when we met, our talks centred on something of the kind, and he used so thoroughly to enjoy a discussion on the problem of the moment which was his special concern. But the extent and importance of his original work must not be forgotten. Whether it were the University buildings at Cardiff, the Archbishop's Palace at Canterbury, the churches at Exeter or St. Helena, the offices of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in Millbank, the additions to Pembroke College, Cambridge, or his many country churches, private houses, and other buildings throughout the country, all showed the qualities of a fresh

mind and a happiness in the design. He counted the development of a difficulty merely as the opportunity for greater achievement. In his treatment of Church fittings, screens, reredoses, stalls and the like, his power of design met with outstanding success. While fully entering into the spirit of the work handed down to us by the old craftsmen, his ready imagination and facile pencil enabled him to carry it further into new paths of delicacy and beauty, and endow it with a subtle touch of reverent joyfulness which to my thinking was one of the most attractive characteristics of all his creative work.

It caused him the greatest happiness in the later years of his life to be able to train his son Alban to follow him in his beloved profession. While taking pains to inculcate the sound principles which he himself so firmly held he gave every encouragement to his son to develop his own ideas in design in his own way.

I cannot omit some reference to the remarkable home he and Mrs. Caröe have created at Vann, near Chiddingfold, where his additions blend indistinguishably with the Tudor and eighteenth-century portions. The interesting collection of old furniture which fills the house, and the delightful garden outside, complete a setting that is unique.

Caröe's enthusiasms were not confined to his professional work alone. Exercise held its proper place. Rowing was his chief enjoyment. He had been a distinguished oar at Cambridge, had stroked the First Trinity boat for two years, and trained with the Cambridge crew for the Boat Race, but did not row in it. I well remember how with his keenness he induced me to learn the art of rowing in the early summer mornings under his tuition, to the end that we might have a boat of our own on the Thames for our diversion. He kept up his rowing almost to the end of his life, as he did his other great passion for walking and climbing the fells of the English Lake country and elsewhere. Increasing age hardly seemed to interfere.

This same and healthy attitude towards life as a whole contributed largely to his ability to carry on up to his death at the age of 80 without any failure of mental power. Lately his health demanded a warmer climate in the winter, during which time he lived in Cyprus, where he had built himself a house. He was at work there, making drawings and keeping in touch with his office, to within a few days of his end.

FRANK L. PEARSON [F.]

Much of Mr. Caröe's most important work was in connection with his appointments as Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners since 1895 and to the Charity Commissioners (since 1895), and to the Church Building Committees or Deans and Chapters of seven Dioceses and other ecclesiastical bodies.

He was a Ridder of the Order of St. Olaf of Norway, a Freeman of the City of London and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was President of the Architectural Association in 1895-96.

R. C. EDWARDS [F.]

We regret to record the death on 18 February of the Institute's oldest member, Mr. Robert Clarke Edwards, at the age of 93. He had been a Fellow since 1876.

Mr. Edwards entered into partnership in 1869 with his cousin Mr. George Frederick Satchell (who died in 1897) at 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, where he remained until 1917, when he went to Dorset. He designed Friar Park, Henley-on-

The following is a list of some of the chief of Mr. Caröe's works:—  
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECTURAL WORKS.—*Bishops' Residences*: The Archbishop's Palace, Canterbury, and Bishops' Palaces, etc., at Abergwili (St. Davids), Bristol, St. Albans, Llandaff, Rochester, Blackburn, Southwell, Winchester.

NEW CHURCHES:—Exeter, St. David; Stansted-Montfichet, St. John (Essex); Elveden, St. Patrick (Norfolk); Adolf Kyrka, Liverpool; Leicester, St. George (Rebuilding after fire); Stanley, St. Peter (Rebuilding after fire); Eglwys-Newydd (Hafod), Wales (Rebuilding after fire); Douglas, St. Ninian (Isle of Man); St. Helens, St. Helen (Lancs); Woolbrook, St. Francis (Devonshire); Alton, St. Mary's Home, Chapel (Surrey); Cranley Gardens, St. Peter (London, S.W.); Chapel and Vestries: Hawks-worth Wood, St. Mary (Yorks.); Templewood, Chapel (Gloucestershire); Byfleet, St. John, Surrey; Plymouth, St. Gabriel, and St. Budeaux; and numerous other new Churches and Chapels in the neighbourhood of London and throughout England and Wales.

REPARATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS at Canterbury Cathedral, Durham Cathedral, Southwell Minster, St. David's Cathedral, Brecon Cathedral, and at a large number of churches throughout England and Wales and at Mentone, Bordighera, Troodos and Jerusalem.

Also many works of preservation of historical ruins, including Glastonbury Abbey, Wolvesey Castle, St. Davids (St. Mary's College Ruins, etc.), and designs for the reconstruction of Newport Castle, Monmouthshire.

CHURCH FITTINGS (SELECTION).—Southwell Minster, Organ Case; Ashford, Kent, Screen; Bingham, St. Mary, Pulpit; Eccleshall, Holy Trinity, Organ and Chapel Fittings; Cardigan, St. Mary, Chancel Fittings; St. David's Cathedral, Rood; Colwyn Bay, St. Paul, Reredos, etc.; Bury St. Edmunds Cathedral, Silver Altar Cross.

MEMORIALS include the tombs of Archbishop Temple (Canterbury Cathedral), Bishop Satterlee (Washington Cathedral), Bishop Harding (Washington Cathedral), Bishop Ridding (Southwell Cathedral) and Bishop Owen (St. Davids Cathedral), the late J. L. Pearson, R.A. (Westminster Abbey), Memorial Reredos in Brecon Cathedral to the late Bishop Bevan, Butleigh (Somerset) War Memorial Cross, and numerous memorials throughout England and Wales.

SCHOLASTIC BUILDINGS.—University College of South Wales and Mon., Cardiff; New Buildings, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington; Work to Houses and Boer War Memorial, Charterhouse; New Houses and Chapel, Wycombe Abbey Girls' School; New Houses, North Foreland School for Girls; New Houses and Science School, Sherborne Abbey Girls' School; New Buildings, Pembroke College, Cambridge; Reconstruction of King's Hostel and Whewell's Court, Trinity College, Cambridge; Chapel, Barnard Castle (Yorks.); Chapel Fittings, Winchester College; Library and Lecture Rooms, Durham University; Working Men's College, London; Reconstruction of Tom Tower and Christ Church, Oxford; Warden's Lodging Reconstruction, New College, Oxford.

OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS PREMISES.—Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Premises, Millbank, London; Messrs. Cory's Premises, St. Mary Axe; Adelphi Bank, Liverpool; Union of London and Smith's Bank (National Provincial Bank), Cambridge.

Mr. Caröe also built and reconstructed many private houses and built a number of buildings abroad.

Thames, for Sir Frank Crisp, and Windsor House, Breams Buildings. Mr. Edwards won Bronze Medals in 1873 and 1874 at the London Annual International Exhibition of all Fine Arts, Industries and Inventions.

A. H. KERSEY [F.]

We regret to record the death, on 23 February 1938, of Mr. Alexander Henry Kersey in his eighty-eighth year, who

was elected an Associate in 1879 and a Fellow in 1889. He was Donaldson Medallist in 1868-69—seventy years ago!—and Institute Medallist (Drawings) in 1873.

Mr. Kersey was a member of the Practice Standing Committee from 1894 to 1907. He served as a Vice-Chairman in 1903-4 and was Chairman from 1904 to 1906. His special interest in R.I.B.A. affairs was shown in his service for the Institute's educational work; he was a member of the Board of Examiners (Architecture) from 1895 to 1910 and continued his services as an Hon. Examiner from 1910 to 1921, and he was also a member of the Statutory Board of Examiners from 1910 to 1931.

Mr. Kersey was articled in 1867 and was trained for the profession at University College, the Royal Academy, and the Architectural Association. He was a Medallist of University College in 1870, of the Royal Academy in the following year. He started to practise in the City in 1871. Mr. Kersey was a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and was one of the oldest members.

At his death Mr. Kersey was one of the oldest members of the Institute in age and membership.

#### G. S. BURT ANDREWS [*Ret. F.*]

We regret to record the death on 3 November 1937 of Mr. G. S. Burt Andrews, for many years connected with the Johannesburg local authority. He had the unique experience of serving under five different systems of administration there, first under the *Gesondheide Comité* and the *Stadsraad*, during the days of the S.A. Republic; then under the direct rule of the Imperial Government authorities; next under the nominated Town Council set up by Lord Milner and lastly under the fully elective administration as it exists to-day.

Mr. Andrews was born in 1868 at Greenwich. After receiving his training in the office of his father, G. R. Andrews, who was a civil engineer, he worked in the Engineers Department in Bournemouth and on drainage work at Hornsey. He went to Johannesburg in 1890, where he practised privately for some time as a civil engineer and architect. Three years later he was appointed assistant Town Engineer and Building Surveyor.

In February 1900 he joined the Imperial Light Horse and was present at many engagements during the Boer War, including the relief of Mafeking.

After eight months in the field he returned to former duties under the Imperial Government Municipality. Upon the retirement of his chief, Mr. Charles Aburrow, M.I.C.E., in May 1901, he was appointed Acting Town Engineer, and held that position until the appointment of Mr. B. C. Leitch in July 1902, when he was appointed to the post of Deputy Town Engineer. At the end of 1904 he was promoted to the position of Town Engineer, retiring on pension in September 1927.

He was a member of the Provincial Roads Board until the National Roads Board came into existence and continued his work on the latter. He was Vice-Chairman of the Johannesburg Branch of the South African Permanent Mutual Building and Investment Society.

He was a Past-President of the South African Association of Engineers and Transvaal Institute of Architects, and a member of the Rand Pioneers Association. He was a Lec-

turer at the Johannesburg University for the Royal Sanitary Institute of Engineers, and at the time of his death he was District Grand Master of the English Constitution of Freemasons in the Transvaal. He compiled and edited a set of books for the South African Engineers Association, and had also written a History of Johannesburg, which has not yet been published.

#### EUSTACE GRESLEY COHEN [*F.*]

The following are extracts from a letter to the Secretary from Mr. A. R. L. Wright [*F.*], Deputy Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A. for Western Australia:—

"... For very many years Mr. Eustace Gresley Cohen and I have been closely associated on the Council of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Western Australia, and on the Architects' Board of Western Australia; also on the Town Planning Institute, of which he was President for a term.

"He was an architect in the true sense of the word, and always strove to uphold the traditions and dignity of the profession. His interest in students was great, and he founded the Institute Bronze Medal in perpetuity for students. His general manner gained him the affection of his colleagues, acquaintances and friends: probably he was the best liked man in Perth—he will be missed but not replaced.

"He was pleased to serve in the Great War, and was a Captain of Engineers, and he greatly valued his Fellowship of the R.I.B.A. and his friendship with yourself.

"The motto of our Institute is 'Ad altiora,' and Cohen has followed it."

#### J. A. RIXON [*A.*]

We regret to record the death on 13 December of John Austen Rixon. He was born in 1912 and was trained at the Regent Street Polytechnic. At the time of his death he was assistant in the office of Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall [*FF.*].

#### A. A. HIGUER [*L.*]

Mr. Arnold André Higuier, whose death in October, at the age of 59, we regret to record, worked in a remarkable number of countries. He started training first at the Art School, Odessa, and later at the Academy of Arts, Petrograd. He then went to Paris and worked in the *Atelier Pascal*, *Ecole des Beaux Arts*. After graduating he worked for some years with Professor Nerot in Paris, and then went to Brazil, where he was engaged in garden city planning, notably in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. Subsequently he went to Rumania and did work restoring churches in Bucharest. At one time, also, he did interior decoration work in the United States. In 1928 he entered the Office of Works in England, but five years later started to practise on his own at 1 Montague Street, W.C.1. A short time ago he was engaged by the Moscow Municipality to do work in connection with Culture Parks development in Moscow.

There is no successor to the practice.

#### WALTER P. HACK [*L.*]

Mr. Walter Hack, whose death took place on 29 November, was born in 1880, and was articled to Messrs. Baker, of Colchester. He practised for about twenty years at Lloyds Bank Chambers, Peterborough, where he built a number of hotels and public houses.

During the war Mr. Hack served in the Artists' Rifles and the 5th Lincolnshire Regiment and returned with the rank of captain and was awarded the M.C.



## Notes

### TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS COMPANY GOLD MEDAL FOR A LONDON BRICK BUILDING

The fourth annual award of the Gold Medal to be presented by the above Company to the architect of the building judged to have the most merit within the R.I.B.A. radius of eight miles from Charing Cross will be announced in June 1938.

The building is to be one of brick and tile (buildings having a small amount of stone or other dressings will not necessarily be precluded) and must have been completed within the last three years ending 31 December 1937.

Any practising architect is at liberty to nominate any buildings including his own for the consideration of the jury, no special form is necessary, and the following information only should be given:—

Name, situation and architect of building signed by the nominator.

Nominations must be sent to the Clerk of the Tylers and Bricklayers Company, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1, not later than 30 April next.

### THE LOSS OF A BOSSOM REPORT

A Bossom Report on *Building Organisation*, by Mr. Allan Johnson [A.], which had been deposited in the Library, was lent to a member. Unfortunately the Library's record of the loan has been mislaid and it is not known who has the report now. Will the member in possession of it please return it to the Library as soon as possible.

### C.P.R.E. BALL

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England have organised a Ball to be held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday, 4 May, from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Tickets are 25s. each, including dinner or supper and a cabaret, and they can be had from the organising secretary, Miss Elizabeth Perry, 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1 (Sloane 5529), or from Grosvenor House.

### NEW MODEL BUILDING BYE-LAWS

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee, the Council of the Royal Institute recently approved the setting up of a joint sub-committee of the Practice and Science Standing Committees "to commence forthwith on detailed consideration of the Bye-laws."

This sub-committee has now been appointed and would be very glad to receive from members comments and suggestions regarding the Model Bye-laws.

### THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP AND THE TITE PRIZE PRELIMINARY COMPETITIONS

In the United Kingdom 98 students took part in the Preliminary Competition for the Victory Scholarship, and 192 students took part in the Preliminary Competition for the Tite Prize.

The following have been selected to take part in the Final Competitions:—

#### THE VICTORY SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Barbara M. Beresford (Birmingham School).

Mr. T. B. H. Ellis (R.C.A., London).

Mr. J. C. Gill (Liverpool School).

Mr. H. R. Hetherington (King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

Mr. D. E. Lang (Edinburgh College of Art).  
Mr. E. W. Lovett (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).  
Mr. W. L. Roworth (Edinburgh College of Art).  
Mr. Thomas Taylor (Birmingham School).  
Mr. E. W. R. Waugh (Edinburgh College of Art).  
Mr. K. L. Wightman (Birmingham School).

### THE TITE PRIZE

Mr. D. G. Bouquet (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).  
Mr. G. A. W. Brandreth (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).  
Mr. H. E. Burton (Birmingham School).  
Mr. C. N. Cameron (Edinburgh College of Art).  
Mr. L. T. Channing (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).  
Mr. Alec Daykin (University of Sheffield).  
Mr. F. C. Dobson (King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).  
Mr. J. H. Donald (Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen).  
Mr. A. F. Down (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).  
Mr. C. R. Fowkes (Northern Polytechnic, London).  
Mr. William Hood (King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne).  
Mr. William MacDonald (Glasgow School).  
Mr. I. W. Paterson (Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen).  
Mr. J. R. C. Rowell (Glasgow School).  
Mr. R. B. Thomson (University of Sheffield).  
Mr. S. S. Walde (The Polytechnic, Regent Street).

### "TWO LEEDS ARCHITECTS": AN APOLOGY

Mr. T. Butler Wilson [*Ret. F.*] regrets that the passages and sentences copied by him from an article by Mr. Dudley Harbron [*F.*], entitled "Cuthbert Brodrick," printed in the *Architectural Review* for January 1936, are not acknowledged as Mr. Dudley Harbron's work in the book "Two Leeds Architects," published by the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, 1937.

### THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination will be held:—

20, 21, 23, 24 and 26 May 1938.

(Last day for receiving applications, 20 April 1938.)

### EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final and Special Final Examinations held in November and December 1937 have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. (exclusive of postage).

### A.A.S.T.A. TOURS 1938

#### 1. AMSTERDAM AT EASTER, 14-18 APRIL

A party is being arranged by the A.A.S.T.A., under the leadership of Mr. P. V. Mauger [*A.*]. Members and non-members will have an opportunity of seeing this city at unusually cheap rates, and of visiting the more important architectural buildings. A visit will also be arranged to Hilversum. Price to A.A.S.T.A. members, £6; to non-members, £6 6s.

The price is inclusive of fares (second-class travel throughout), reserved seats, and cabin berths (dependent on early booking), breakfast, dinner and room at good hotel for four days—supplementary for first class on steamer (paid when booking), 14s. return. The party will leave London at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday, 14 April, arriving Amsterdam (via the Hook) at 7.30 a.m. on Friday, returning from Amsterdam at 11.30 p.m. on Monday, 18 April, arriving London at 8.38 a.m. on Tuesday morning. To reserve place, apply Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, W.C.1. Deposit 10s.

## 2. COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, GOTHENBURG, 16 JULY-1 AUGUST

This party will be under the leadership of Mr. E. A. D. Tanner [A.], and visits will be made to the more important buildings in the cities visited.

The party will leave London, Saturday, 16 July, at 4.10 p.m., and will arrive Copenhagen, via Esbjerg, Sunday evening. They will travel to Stockholm on Wednesday, 20 July, and thence to Gothenburg on Tuesday, 26 July. Leaving Gothenburg at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 30 July, they will arrive in London at 9.40 a.m. on Monday, 1 August. The provisional price to A.A.S.T.A. members will be £16 10s., to non-members £16 19s. 6d. This will include third-class travel throughout, bed, breakfast and tips at good second-class hotel. Apply the Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, W.C.1.

## 3. GLASGOW EMPIRE EXHIBITION—TWO DAYS—24-26 JUNE

Arrangements are being made for a party to visit Glasgow, leaving London at 9.25 p.m. on Friday, 24 June, arriving Glasgow 6.15 a.m. Saturday morning, and returning from Glasgow on Sunday at 10.30 p.m., arriving London (Euston) 7.15 a.m. on Monday morning. The provisional price, including fares, breakfasts Saturday and Sunday, and hotel Saturday night, is £3 5s. to A.A.S.T.A. members, £3 9s. to non-members (Sleepers 7s. 6d. extra each way). These prices are extremely low and depend on a fairly large party being arranged. (The individual L.M.S. fare alone is ordinarily £3 10s. 4d.) In addition to a visit to the Empire Exhibition it is hoped to arrange a motor-boat excursion to some of the beautiful scenery down the Clyde. It is hoped that a similar party, to link up with the main party, may be arranged from Manchester, in which case the provisional price will be £2 2s. to A.A.S.T.A. members, £2 5s. to non-members. Apply Secretary, A.A.S.T.A., 113 High Holborn, W.C.1.

## THE HENRY SAXON SNELL PRIZE

OFFERED JOINTLY BY THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS AND THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON

Special attention is called to the Henry Saxon Snell Prize which is offered for competition this year, 1938-39. Full particulars will be given in the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships pamphlet, which will be issued in a few weeks' time.

It may not be generally known that the competition is not confined to those who can submit working drawings of executed hospital buildings, etc. The competition is also open to those who can submit evidence of research into the subject of hospitals, convalescent homes, etc.

## ROBERT W. CABLE MEMORIAL FUND

Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five rupees have been collected for the Professor Robert W. Cable Memorial Fund, which closes on 31 March. The fund is to be entrusted to the Administrator-General, Bombay; and the consulting architect to the Government of Bombay, the President of the Indian Institute of Architects and the Professor of Architecture, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay, are to form a jury and manage the details of the scheme, which is to provide five annual prizes of equal value to be awarded in the form of books to students standing first in order of merit among those who have been regular students of the School of Art from the beginning of their training in each of the five-year grades.

## Notes from the Minutes of the Council

7 MARCH 1938

### ELECTION OF ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST, 1938

The King's approval of the Council's recommendation that the Royal Gold Medal should be awarded to Mr. Ivar Tengbom was formally reported.

## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE OFFICIAL ARCHITECTS' COMMITTEE

The statement of policy entitled "The R.I.B.A. and its Members" drawn up by the Joint Committee of Representatives of the Executive Committee and the Official Architects' Committee was unanimously approved for publication. The statement is published on another page in this issue of the JOURNAL.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Parliamentary Science Committee

Mr. Walter Goodesmith [I.] (with Mr. A. H. Barnes [F.]) in place of the late Mr. Alan E. Munby.

### Junior Members' Committee

Mr. J. H. Elliott [Student] in place of Professor W. G. Halford [A.], who has found it necessary to resign from the Committee owing to pressure of work.

## R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURE BRONZE MEDALS: NEW SOUTH WALES

The award of the jury in favour of the New South Wales Railways Administrative Building, Wynyard Square, Sydney, designed by Messrs. Budden [F.] and Mackey [I.], was formally approved.

## OBITUARY

### The late Mr. W. D. Carve [F.]

It was resolved that a message of the Council's sympathy be sent to the relatives of the late Mr. W. D. Carve [F.], a former member of the Council.

## NEW BUILDING BYE-LAWS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee it was resolved to set up a joint Sub-Committee of the Practice and Science Standing Committees and the Town Planning, Housing and Slum Clearance Committee to consider the new L.C.C. Building Bye-laws with a view to their eventual revision.

## MEMBERSHIP

### The Fellowship

The Council, by a unanimous vote, elected the following architect to the Fellowship under the powers defined in the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

Mr. James Nangle, O.B.E. (Sydney), Past-President of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

### Membership

The following members were elected:—

|                    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|
| As Hon. Associates | .. | .. | 6  |
| As Fellows         | .. | .. | 7  |
| As Associates      | .. | .. | 11 |
| As Licentiates     | .. | .. | 5  |

### Election, 4 April 1938

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

|                |    |    |                |
|----------------|----|----|----------------|
| As Fellows     | .. | .. | 5 applications |
| As Associates  | .. | .. | 86             |
| As Licentiates | .. | .. | 8              |

### Election, 20 June 1938

Applications for membership from overseas candidates were approved as follows:—

|               |    |    |                |
|---------------|----|----|----------------|
| As Fellow     | .. | .. | 1 application  |
| As Associates | .. | .. | 4 applications |

### Resignation

The following resignation was accepted with regret:—

Matthew Spencer Rogers [L.].

### Transfer to the Retired Members Class

The following members were transferred to the Retired Members Class:—

As Retired Fellow: Joseph George Oatley.  
As Retired Associate: Alfred Harry Gloyne.  
As Retired Licentiate: Tom Woolnough.

## ALLIED SOCIETIES' ACTIVITIES

The **South-Eastern Society** are holding an exhibition of members' work in the Brighton Fine Art Gallery from 2 April to 8 May. This is a most enterprising and courageous undertaking for which the Society deserves to be congratulated. The exhibition will be larger in extent than an average summer exhibition at the Royal Academy and is entirely composed of the work of architects in Kent, Surrey and Sussex. It is sharing the galleries with the Civic Centres exhibition, which is now at Brighton, so that its interest will be very wide. One of the chief exhibits is a model of the new Town Hall for Brighton by Mr. John L. Denman, under whose presidency the show has been organised.

Several more annual dinners have been held since the last number of the JOURNAL. The **Birmingham and Five Counties A.A.** held their dinner on 17 March and it was attended by the President of the R.I.B.A., Sir Ian MacAlister, City Officials, and Presidents of other Allied Societies. Mr. S. N. Cooke [F.], President of the Association, who was in the chair, gave a most forceful speech in defence of control of buildings, with special reference to the centre of Birmingham.

"I feel," said Mr. Cooke, "that it is of the utmost importance that the elevations in the centre of the city should have some sort of control. Birmingham is going to spend millions eventually upon its civic centre—perhaps the most ambitious scheme ever projected by a provincial city. But over the approach to that centre and over the buildings surrounding it there is no control.

"And this scheme may be seriously jeopardised by the buildings erected in the vicinity—buildings which may bear no relation to the artistic and architectural scheme of the city centre."

Birmingham had grown very fast in the hundred years since it became a borough, but this growth had been unplanned and ugly. If the present building activity in the city could not be regulated under the 1932 Town Planning Act, every means should be used either by direct representation or through the Birmingham Civic Society, which was doing valuable work in this field, to persuade builders to plan elevations among themselves. After the Lord Mayor of Birmingham had spoken in praise of the Birmingham School of Architecture, Sir Charles Grant Robertson, Vice-Chancellor of the University, proposed the toast of "The Royal Institute of British Architects."

A remarkable feature about modern life, said Sir Charles, was that the philosophy of violence in politics was penetrating into the spheres of the imagination with most distressing results. And we had not even got a political cripple like the League of Nations to tackle the incursion of that philosophy into the arts. It was time the arts got a defender, equipped with the strongest of sanctions.

The **York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society** held their dinner at Hull on 18 March. A large number of distinguished people were present, and Mr. C. W. C. Needham [F.], President of the Society, was in the chair. In his speech he expressed the hope that it would not be long before the Architectural Registration Bill became law. Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel also spoke in support of the Bill, and of the need for educating the public. Mr. C. Leckenby [L.], Vice-President, the Sheriff of Hull, Mr. E. A. Pollard [L.], Vice-President, and Mr. J. R. Macdonald, Stipendiary Magistrate, also spoke.

Among the lectures delivered to Allied Societies recently was one given to the **Manchester Society of Architects** with the North-Western Branch of the National Smoke Abatement Society by Mr. Arnold Marsh on Planning Smoke Abatement. After an analysis of smoke (soot, oil and tar) and its ill-effects on the health and spirits of town-dwellers, its corrosive effect on buildings, the danger of smoke clouds over cities to airmen, and the economic loss to the community of £40 to £80 millions a year, Mr. Marsh described the root cause of the problem—the wrongful burning of raw bituminous coal in industrial, quasi-domestic and domestic buildings. With up to date plant, no smoke need be emitted from industrial plants; in domestic buildings, cooking by gas or electricity should be encouraged and, if open fires were wanted, smokeless fuel (semi-anthracite or coke) should be burned.

"Smokeless zones" in towns should be organised, where gas or electric heating or smokeless fuel for boilers was used exclusively; municipal authorities should set an example by contributing nothing to the smoke pall in municipal buildings and architects could do a great deal to help solve the problem.

On 9 March a paper on "The Use and Mis-use of Building Materials" was given by Professor A. E. Richardson [F.] to the **Liverpool Architectural Society**.

The lecturer had a number of scathing criticisms to make against the tendency of to-day to be original at all costs and to introduce constructional methods that were doubtful in form, and materials that were still in an experimental stage. He referred specifically to the mis-use of the beam, support and cantilever, which, under the guise of originality, had produced the weird mannerisms that were so much disliked, and rightly so, by those who preferred more humane forms of expression. To project cantilevers at whim and devise structures without any visible means of support was a retrograde step and did a dis-service to the cause of architecture. Much of it was imitation engineering.

Professor Richardson believed there was a great reaction coming against the sameness of formula which, until a few years ago, was adopted to such a high degree in Germany and which had its adherents in this country.

He said that the terrible speculative building to be seen from one end of the country to the other was the common measure of our architectural progress. As yet no legislation seemed able to guard us against the evils of bad speculative building or prevent the endless repetition of bad designs. These houses, he said, represented an assemblage of catalogue components and the cheapest form of mass-produced material. The disease of small houses and bad materials had developed because "motoromanity" poured out of the towns and left its trails of ribbon development behind it, turning the roads into long, sordid streets.

The lecturer made a plea for a greater differentiation between pure architecture and engineering, and against attempting to devise a formula which is applicable to all buildings, whether in brick, stone, concrete or timber. Each material demanded a different treatment.

At another recent meeting of this Society Mr. W. S. Purchon [F.], Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, read a paper on "English Architecture, 1890 to 1950: A Retrospect and a Forecast." Mr. Purchon, at the outset, described how the leading architects of the period immediately preceding the "nineties" endeavoured to break away from the previous adherence to Classic and Gothic traditions. George Devey, 1820-1886, was a pioneer in this direction. He then dealt with the vicissitudes of the "nineties" and the pre-war and post-war periods. He referred to the various art movements, including those of the New Art and the Neo-Grec. One of the main developments of the post-war period was the move towards greater efficiency and to less stylism, and he indicated a number of ways in which, he considered, further improvement in this direction could be achieved. He believed there was a distinct possibility of architecture developing in such a way that there would be far greater agreement on the matter of design, amongst members of the profession, than was the case at any time during the last century. He thought that a truly national style would evolve, a style adapted to suit modern conditions, and one to the creation of which all architects would contribute. The wide diversity of opinion as to what was best in design had hampered progress, and he was pleased to see signs that something more stable, more universally adopted, would emerge in the not distant future.

In the report in the last number of the JOURNAL of Mr. B. M. Ward's speech at the Liverpool Society's dinner we were misled by our blind faith in the *Liverpool Post*, from which the report was taken. Mr. Ward was quoted as saying that Mr. Goodhart-Rendel was the most "useful President the Institute had had in its history of 103 years." He said "youthful" not "useful," but the JOURNAL will lap up complimentary remarks about its Presidents uncritically!

## Membership Lists

### APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

#### ELECTION: 4 APRIL 1938

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 4 April 1938.

#### AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

ROBERTS: HARRY WILLIAM, Ipswich.

#### AS FELLOWS (7)

CHALLICE: JOHN [A.1922], Exeter.

EDWARDS: JOHN RALPH [A.1919], Bristol.

LINDO: HAROLD WALTER EUSTACE [A.1927].

PRYKE: LOUIS EDWARD [A.1901].

SEDDON: JOSEPH [A.1909].

STEWART: CUTHBERT BERTRAM [A.1919], Oxford.

And the following Licentiate who is qualified under the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

#### AS ASSOCIATES (88)

ADAMSON: COLIN KEITH, B.A.Cantab [Final].

AKED: LESLIE WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination].

AKERROYD: GEORGE FRANCIS EDWARD [Final], Shipley.

ALDEN: MISS MURIEL [Final].

ANDERSON: JOHN MALCOLM McCLEURE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

ARMSTRONG: JOSEPH [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Manchester.

BARDELL: FRANK STANLEY, B.A.(Hons.) [Special Final Examination].

BARLEY: ARTHUR LESLIE FRANCIS [Final].

BARROW: ARTHUR [Final], Sunderland.

BATT: BERTRAM BEAVER HOLLAND, Dip.Arch.Leeds [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], West Worthing.

BEECHER: DAVID WARD, M.A. [Final], Oxford.

BIDWELL: GEORGE BERNARD HOPSON [Special Final Examination], Bearsted.

BOND: CEDRIC MEYER [Special Final Examination].

BONSALL: RICHARD EMRYS [Final], Aberystwyth.

BROADBENT: MISS JOAN MARGARET [Final], Sale.

BROCKLESBY: RICHARD SHEARWOOD [Final].

BROWN: LAWRENCE ARTHUR [Final], Plymstock.

CAIRNCROSS: JAMES [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Dundee.

CALDER: DOUGLAS WILLIAM McNAIR [Final].

CARTER: FREDERICK HAROLD [Final], Birmingham.

CHAMBERLAIN: THOMAS LEWIS JOHN [Final], Reading.

CHIDLEY: LESLIE CLAUDE [Final].

CHURCHILL: MISS RUTH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

CLOKE: SAMUEL DOUGLAS NEIGHBOUR [Final].

COOK: SYDNEY ARTHUR GEORGE [Final], Luton.

COX: WALTER GUY [Special Final Examination], Portsmouth.

CRAIK: DONALD McLEOD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

CRESSWELL: ALBERT EDWARD [Special Final Examination].

ERSKINE: RALPH [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Regent Street Polytechnic. Exempted from Final Examination].

EVANS: THOMAS RANDALL [Final].

FLACK: ARTHUR WALTER [Final], Southsea.

FOWLER: JOHN STEWART [Special Final Examination], Southampton.

FRITH: ALFRED GERALD PETTER [Final], Wimborne.

FROLICH: ARNE GUNNAR [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], Durban, S. Africa.

GREEN: EDGAR ARTHUR, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Wallasey.

HANCOCK: GEOFFREY ARTHUR [Final].

HIGGINS: HENRY GILBERT FREDERICK [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.

HODGES: MISS MARY GRAHAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

HOGG: JOHN SINTON [Final], Lemington-on-Tyne.

JACKSON: FRANK [Final], Morecambe and Heysham.

JACKSON: JOHN EDWIN [Final], Hythe.

JEPSON: GEORGE WILLIAM [Final], Manchester.

LANGDON-THOMAS: GORDON JAMES [Passed five years' joint course at the R.W.A. School of Architecture, Bristol, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].

LARKIN: GEORGE ISMAY [Final], Derby.

LEARROYD: BARRY BROOK [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].

LEGGETT: ARTHUR ROBERT EDWARD [Final].

MACRAE: ALASTAIR [Special Final Examination], Bradford.

McGraw: ANDREW [Special Final Examination], Hamilton.

MASON: EDMUND CHARLES [Final], Maidstone.

MASON: ERNEST [Final], Leeds.

MATTHEW: STUART RUSSELL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

MATTHEWS: RONALD HEDLEY [Final], Derby.

MEDCALF: ALBERT RUPERT JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Wirral.

MIDDLETON: ALLEN [Final].

MILNES: CHARLES BRIAN KENDALL [Final], Bournemouth.

MITCHELL: GEORGE ERIC [Special Final Examination], Cromer.

MOORE: JOHN ERIC [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.

MOORE: THOMAS ERIC [Final], Wednesfield.

NEEL: GEORGE EDRIC [Final].

- PETERS: ARTHUR FREDERICK [Final].  
 RAAB: REGINALD ALBERT [Final].  
 RANK: JOHN STEPHEN [Final], St. Helens.  
 REDDEN: EWART BRINDLEY [Final].  
 REYNOLDS VAN STUWE: HENDRIK WILLEM CAREL, M.A. (Cantab.)  
 [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture,  
 University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].  
 RICHARDSON: JOHN ATHOL [Final].  
 ROBERTS: ERIC ARTHUR [Final], Newbury.  
 SAUNDERS: JOHN VYVYAN [Final], Harpenden.  
 SEALE: ARCHIBALD FRANK DALLYN [Special Final Examination],  
 Preston, S. Devon.  
 SEYMOUR: KENNETH JAMES HYDE [Final].  
 SHALLIS: ALFRED CHARLES [Final].  
 SHURD: GEORGE WILLIAM [Final].  
 SMITH: ERNEST DOUGLAS [Final], Leicester.  
 SMITH: FREDERICK WILLIAM [Final], Bath.  
 SMITH: SYDNEY WALTER JOHN [Final].  
 SMYTH: LESLIE [Final], Belfast.  
 SQUIRE: RAGLAN HUGH ANSTRUTHER [Final].  
 STEPHEN: GEORGE ROSS, Dip.Arch. (Capetown) [Passed a qualify-  
 ing Examination approved by the Institute of South African  
 Architects], Capetown, S. Africa.  
 SUTHERLAND: STEPHEN, Dip.Arch. Abdn. [Passed five years' course  
 at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges,  
 Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination].  
 THOMSON: CHARLES ROBERT [Special Final Examination], Dundee.  
 TURNER: ERIC HENRY [Final], West Bridgford.  
 VICKERY: CHARLES RICHARD BLAKE [Passed five years' course at  
 the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College,  
 Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Barry.  
 VOLLER: RODERIC WALTER [Final].  
 VOLONTERIO: LOUIS RIGOLA [Final], Winchester.  
 WARD: EDMUND FISHER [Passed five years' course at the Architec-  
 tural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].  
 WARR: STANLEY WILLIAM [Final], Bristol.  
 WHITE: BERNARD GEARING [Final].  
 WHITE: MRS. MILDRED WHITE [Passed five years' course at the  
 Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].  
 WHITTON: ALEXANDER RICHARD, B.A. (Mct.) [Passed five years'  
 course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University,  
 Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Dor-  
 chester.

## AS LICENTIATES (3)

- CALLOW: CLAYTON HAROLD, Hastings.  
 CONGAIN: THOLEN ALFRED HUGH.  
 HAMILTON: MALCOLM JOHN.  
 MARTIN: WILLIAM HORATIO, Birmingham.  
 MORIS: HEDLEY ADAMS, Boston.  
 SHACKELL: WILLIAM.  
 SHIPWAY: GEORGE FREDERICK.  
 SMITH: JOHN RICHARD.

## ELECTION: 9 MAY 1938

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 9 May 1938. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 21 April 1938.

## AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (3)

- CANTAGUZZO: PRINCE GEORGES M., Architecte Diplôme par le  
 Gouvernement Français, Prof. Supléant à l'Académie des  
 Beaux Arts, Bucarest: Calea Victoriei 109, Bucarest: Calea  
 Grivitei 1, Bucarest. Proposed by the Council.  
 PONTI: GIOVANNI, via Benedetto Brin 12, Milano: via Domeni-  
 chino 1, Milano. Proposed by the Council.  
 SCHUSTER: PROFESSOR FRANZ, Schillerstrasse 34, Mödling-Wien.  
 Proposed by the Council.

## AS FELLOWS (7)

- AUSTIN: LESLIE MAGNUS, M.T.P.I., A.R.C.A. [J.1922], 51 Town-  
 gate Street, Poole, Dorset: Daylesford Lodge, Whitecliff Road,  
 Parkstone, Dorset. Proposed by Professor S. D. Adhead,  
 H. F. Murrell and Philip Hardy.  
 BENTLEY: STUART, A.M.T.P.I. [J.1933], Civic Centre, South-  
 ampton. Proposed by L. H. Keay, A. Leonard Roberts and  
 Sir Arnold Thornely.  
 LECHEBY: CECIL [J.1921], 9 Museum Street, York: 53 Severus  
 Avenue, Acomb, York. Proposed by Kenneth Ward, C. W. C.  
 Needham and F. T. Penty.  
 REMNANT: EUSTACE ARCHIBALD, F.S.I. [J.1926], 10 Gray's Inn  
 Square, W.C.1: 15 Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, S.W.10. Apply-  
 ing for nomination by the Council under the provisions of  
 Bye-law 3 (d).  
 And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying  
 Examination:—  
 COATES: WELLS, B.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., 18 Yeoman's Row, S.W.3.  
 Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, H. Austen Hall and C. H.  
 James.  
 WADDINGTON: FRANK, Lancashire County Council, Council  
 Offices, Preston: "White Walls," Hoghton, near Preston.  
 Proposed by Lieut.-Col. Ernest Gee, S. Wilkinson and Sir  
 Arnold Thornely.  
 And the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV  
 Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—  
 TOMLINSON: JOHN WILLIAM, Town Hall, Luton: 36 Brantwood  
 Road, Luton. Proposed by Major Basil C. Deacon, Ernest G. W.  
 Souster and Arthur J. Hope.

## AS ASSOCIATES (20)

- ALLAN: ALFRED EASTON [Passed five years' course at the School  
 of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Ex-  
 empted from Final Examination], 39 Queen's Road, Aberdeen.  
 Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, James B. Nicol and John G. Marr.  
 BLAKER: MISS BETTY HELEN [Final], The Gateway, Elm Close,  
 Farnham Royal, Bucks. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts,  
 William G. Newton and Thomas Rayson.  
 BROOKHOLDING-JONES: ADRIAN HUGH [Passed five years' course  
 at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final  
 Examination], 52 Sydney Street, S.W.3. Proposed by Lieut.-  
 Col. G. Val Myer, L. H. Bucknell and F. J. Watson-Hart.  
 CHAPMAN: EDWARD GILBERT JOHN, A.A.Dip. [Passed five years'  
 course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final  
 Examination], 25 The Green, Kew, Surrey. Proposed by  
 G. A. Jellicoe and the President and Hon. Secretary of the  
 Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).  
 DIACK: GORDON DAVID [Passed five years' course at the School of  
 Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Ex-  
 empted from Final Examination], 358 King Street, Aberdeen.  
 Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, John G. Marr and James B.  
 Nicol.  
 EMSLIE: CHARLES RITCHIE [Passed five years' course at the School  
 of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Ex-  
 empted from Final Examination], 73 Angusfield Avenue,  
 Aberdeen. Proposed by Geo. M. Hay, James B. Nicol and  
 R. Leslie Rollo.  
 FOWLER: WILLIAM ROY [Final], "Wyndcroft," The Parade,  
 Meols, Cheshire. Proposed by A. Jessop Hardwick, B. M.  
 Ward and F. Anstead Browne.  
 GAULDIE: JOHN LYON, Dip.Arch.Edin. [Passed five years' course  
 at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art.  
 Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Midmar Gardens.



Edinburgh, 10. Proposed by James Macgregor, A. F. Balfour Paul and F. C. Meares.

HORSBURGH : IAN HEPBURN, B.A.(Cantab.) [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University of Cambridge and the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 54 James Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, L. Stuart Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.

MARSHALL : PERCY EDWIN ALAN JOHNSON, Dip.Arch.(L'pool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 7 South Hill Mansions, South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Ernest Marshall and Edward R. F. Cole.

MURRAY : SIDNEY PATRICK [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], 63 Beechgrove Terrace, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, J. A. O. Allan and James B. Nicol.

O'BRIEN : LESLIE DESMOND FITZ-MAURICE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], "Barnvale," Cranleigh, Surrey. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, H. O. Corfiato and L. Stuart Stanley.

PERCIVAL : DAVID EYRE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 7 Wycombe Gardens, N.W.11. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, J. H. Forshaw and H. O. Corfiato.

RICHARDS : MRS. MARGARET ALICIA [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Alexandra Mansions, King's Road, S.W.3. Proposed by Kenneth M. B. Cross, W. E. Trent and W. Sydney Trent.

ROBERTS : DENIS MICHAEL [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University of Cambridge and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Bishopgarth," Heathside Road, Woking, Surrey. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (b).

STOPS : MISS JEAN JACKSON [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 14 Curzon Street, W.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, L. Stuart Stanley and H. O. Corfiato.

TINDAL : MISS SHEILA [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University College, Dublin, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 9 Ailesbury Road, Dublin, Eire. Proposed by Professor R. M. Butler, R. Furneaux Jordan and John J. Robinson.

WATSON : CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 6 Bowood Crescent, Meanwood, Leeds, 7. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

WEBB : CHARLES CECIL GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Hammersmith Terrace, W.6. Proposed by the Hon. Humphrey Pakington, R. E. Enthoven and L. H. Bucknell.

WHITE : ROBERT LE ROUGETIL, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Grove Cottage, Beaconsfield. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, A. B. Lewellyn Roberts and W. T. Curtis.

#### AS LICENTIATES (9)

DE L'ORME : MAX HODEL, 5 Cheapside, E.C.2; Melbourne House, Ham Lane, Ringmer, Sussex. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, Albert J. Thomas and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

DYER : GEORGE COLIN, D.52 The Temple, Dale Street, Liverpool, 2; "Nestbury," Sparks Lane, Thingwall, Wirral. Proposed by Sir Arnold Thornely, H. L. Thornely and J. L. Harrison.

EVERITT : JOSEPH CLARENCE, 1 Bowling Green Street, Leicester; 140 New Walk, Leicester. Proposed by Frank H. Jones and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

GIBBINS : FREDERICK JOSEPH, 210 Goswell Road, E.C.1; 51 Welldon Crescent, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex. Proposed by Henry Colbeck, John Dovaston and A. Burnett Brown.

OSBORNE : ARTHUR LESLIE, 2 Lansdowne Place, W.C.1. Proposed by Alan G. Brace, Basil Oliver and F. W. Troup.

MOLE : STAFFORD DRAKE, Stafford House, Taunton, Somerset; Ballmead, Pyrland, Taunton. Proposed by H. A. R. Ellis, Mowbray A. Green and Arthur D. Whitwell.

PYE : REGINALD ALFRED JOHN, Architect's Department, Norfolk Education Committee, Stracey Road, Norwich; 179 Wroxham Road, Norwich. Proposed by Stanley J. Wearing, Claude S. Buckingham and A. G. Berry.

WIGNALL : JOHN, 41 Hoghton Street, Southport, Lancs; 22 Chester Avenue, Southport. Proposed by T. Taliesin Rees, Albert Schofield and George E. Tonge.

YORATH : FREDERICK GEORGE, Victoria Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent; St. Michael's Road, The Brampton, Newcastle-under-Lyme. Proposed by George Hollins, A. R. Scrivener and J. Brittain Adams.

#### ELECTION : 18 JULY 1938

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 18 July 1938. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 4 July 1938.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (2)

GREEN : JAMES GLADSTONE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Institute of South African Architects], c/o Messrs. John Perry & Lightfoot, 17 Church Square, Capetown. Proposed by Professor L. W. Thornton White, James Morris and John Perry.

ROSS : HENRY SHELDON, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 Main Street, Granby, P.Q., Canada. Proposed by Professor Ramsay Traquair, George T. Hyde and Percy E. Nobbs.

#### ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 10 January 1938.

BAILEY : DUNCAN, London.

BRUCE : JOHN NIGEL GREY, London.

BYFORD : MISS JEAN TALBOT, Liverpool.

CLEWER : SELBY JAMES, Stourbridge, Worcs.

COIA : JOHN PETER, Glasgow.

DONALD : JOHN HUTCHEON, Montrose.

EYRES : NORMAN DOUGLAS, Pinner, Middlesex.

HIPWELL : GEORGE RAYMOND, Farnfield, Notts.

JONES : FRANCIS MICHAEL, Liverpool.

LYON : THOMAS FINDLAY, Ayr.

MAGNAY : GEORGE EDGAR, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MILES : WILLIAM NAPIER MAURICE, Clevedon, Somerset.

MORGAN : DAVID, Holyhead.

PARSONS : HOWARD CHRISTOPHER, Bristol.  
 PATRICK : THOMAS EDWARD, Edinburgh.  
 PURSER : ERIC OSWALD, London.  
 RYAN : MICHAEL, London.  
 TINGAY : JOHN PHILIP, Eastcote, Middlesex.  
 WHEELER : JOHN EDWARD, Leicester.  
 WOOD : MISS OTTILIE CYNTHIA MARY, London.

## ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 7 February 1938.

ALMROTT : ANDREW FREDERICK, Walthamstow.  
 ARMSTRONG : JAMES ROBSON, Greenford, Middlesex.  
 ARMSTRONG : THOMAS (JNR.), Glasgow.  
 ARTHUR : PETER RANDALL, Birmingham.  
 BARNE : IVO MILES, Dunwich, Suffolk.  
 BELL : JOHN RAYMOND, Edinburgh.  
 BERNER : PETER, Chislehurst, Kent.  
 BINGHAM : FREDERICK ERNEST, Dilton, Kent.  
 BOWDEN : ROLAND HEYWOOD, Lincoln.  
 BOYD : MISS MARJORIE ISPEL, Chobham, Surrey.  
 BRETT : HON. LIONEL GORDON BALIOL, St. John's Wood.  
 BROWN : JAMES (JNR.), Aberdeen.  
 BRUDENELL : FREDERICK ALFRED, Southport.  
 BRYANT : WILLIAM SANDY, Balham.  
 CAMPBELL : JOHN INGLIS, Aberdeen.  
 CHANDLER : EDWIN GEORGE, Winchester.  
 CHAPPELLE : REGINALD THOMAS, Derby.  
 CHRISTIE : ROBERT JAMES BAYNE, Tipton, Staffs.  
 COOK : ARTHUR BERNARD, London.  
 COX : JAMES HARRY, Aylesbury.  
 CROWE : RALPH VERNON, London.  
 DODDS : KENNETH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 EDWARDS : ERNEST JOHN, Pells Wood, Kent.  
 EDWARDS : PERCY CHARLES, London.  
 ELLIOTT : EDWARD PROCTER, Batley, Yorks.  
 ELLIOTT : JOHN HARDYMAN, Liverpool.  
 EMPALL : RAYMOND, Bradford.  
 EVERS : CHARLES RONALD, York.  
 FIRTH : JAMES RONALD, Taunton.  
 GARDINER : GEORGE CLIFFORD, Oxford.  
 GARNER : WILLIAM, Hull.  
 GASSON : MORRIS, Cricklewood.  
 GILSON : MISS CAROLINE CARY, Pulborough, Sussex.  
 GRAHAME : MISS MARY BARBARA, Burnley.  
 GWILLIAM : DENIS ARCHER, Canton, Cardiff.  
 HAMES : JACK CECIL MARSHALL, Leatherhead.  
 HANNAFORD : AVRO FREDERICK JOHN, Near Chorley, Lancs.  
 HARPER : LESLIE KENNETH, Bexhill-on-Sea.  
 HARTLEY : PAUL HEY, Prestwich.  
 HEYWOOD : LESLIE ALBERT JOHN, Exeter.  
 HILL : ERIC PERCY, Bath.  
 HITCHON : EDWARD, Southport.  
 HOLDEN : GEORGE FRANCIS, Preston.  
 HOOKER : ARTHUR JOSEPH, Manchester.  
 HOWARTH : LEONARD, York.  
 JACOB : CHARLES EDWARD, Bury St. Edmund's.  
 JAMES : ERIC RALPH, London.  
 JOHNSON : FRANK PERCIVAL, Chester.  
 JONES : HERBERT, Liverpool.  
 KADLEIGH : SERGE GEORGE, London.  
 KENNEDY : JOHN NEIL, London.  
 KIDALL : JOSEPH MONSON, Putney.  
 LAWTON : KENNETH WILLIAM, Hull.  
 LENNON : GAVIN STRATHEARN ALLAN, Chryston.  
 LONGBOTTOM : LIONEL, Truro.  
 LOVELL : GEORGE RONALD, Morecambe and Heysham.  
 MACDONALD : DONALD ANDREW, Haddington, East Lothian.

MACKERETH : DONALD WALKER, Fairfield, Nr. Manchester.  
 MAKINS : MISS MARGARET FINDLAY, Glasgow.  
 MAYER : WILLIAM EDGAR, Sale, Cheshire.  
 MILLS : DOUGLAS GEORGE, Oxford.  
 MOTTRAM : JAMES ALLAN HUGH, Gullane, Scotland.  
 NICOL : JOHN, New Lanark, Scotland.  
 OTTERBURN : ROWLAND, Sunderland.  
 PAGE : ROBERT, Chatham.  
 PARSONS : ANTHONY LESLIE, Wyde Green, Birmingham.  
 PEGRUM : WILLIAM AUBREY, Hendon.  
 PRICE : GEOFFREY ROWLAND, St. Leonards.  
 RITCHIE : DAVID ARCHIBALD HUGH, Lanark.  
 ROUTH : JOHN, Arnfield Plain, Co. Durham.  
 RUDDICK : LAWRENCE HOPE, York.  
 SARTAIN : GEORGE LESLIE, Ruislip.  
 SCARTH : HENRY ARTHUR, Chalfont St. Giles.  
 SCHOLES : JAMES DENNIS, Denton, Lancs.  
 SCOTT : CHARLES FREDERICK, Dorchester.  
 SCOTT : PETER, London.  
 SEABROOKE : DENIS HERBERT, Sevenoaks.  
 STARK : IVAN ALEXANDER, Winlaton, Co. Durham.  
 STURT : ANTHONY NAPIER, Hampstead.  
 TARDREW : HUGH MARTIN, Beverley.  
 TARRANT : GEORGE VICTOR, London.  
 THOMAS : EDWARD TREVOR, Gosforth.  
 THOMPSON : ERIC HAMILTON, Salford.  
 THOMPSON : MISS MABEL, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough.  
 THORNTON : WALTER REAVELL, Portadown, N. Ireland.  
 TURNER : NEWMAN GEORGE EFFINGHAM, Coventry.  
 TYLER : RICHARD MICHAEL TOWNSEND, Nowton St. Loe, Nr. Bristol.  
 VERE : STANLEY, Prenton, Birkenhead.  
 VEREY : DAVID CECIL WYNTER, Broadway, Worcs.  
 WALLIS : WILLIAM, Harborne.  
 WARNER : ROBERT WATKIN, Oxford.  
 WELLS : SAMUEL, Chesterfield.  
 WILKINSON : STANLEY, Liverpool.  
 WILLIAMS : FREDERICK LESLIE, Burton-on-Trent.  
 WILLIAMS : HUGH OWENS, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.  
 WILSON : DAVID GORDON, Inverness.  
 WOOD : CHARLES ALTHAM, Great Milton, Oxford.  
 WRIGHT : EDWARD STEPHEN, London.  
 YOUNG : KENNETH MATHISON, Perth.

## ELECTION OF STUDENTS R.I.B.A.

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 7 March 1938

ATHERTON : ERIC SYDNEY WILLIAM, Paddington.  
 BARBER : EDWARD VICARS, Chelsea.  
 BURROWS : WALTER FREDERICK, Tooting.  
 COOKE-YARBOROUGH : MICHAEL HUMFREY, Henley-on-Thames.  
 DIXON : ARNOLD, Newton Heath, Manchester.  
 GEORGE : STEPHEN, Liverpool.  
 HARRISON : MICHAEL CHARLES, Luton.  
 HILTON : CHARLES, Oldham.  
 HOWARTH : THOMAS, Kirkham, Preston.  
 JEREMIAH : KEITH CHARLESWORTH, London.  
 KNIGHT : ERIC HEATON, Dewsbury.  
 LINDSAY : WALTON HOLMES, Leytonstone.  
 LODGE : THOMAS HAROLD, Brighouse.  
 MEECH : FREDERICK JAMES, Ewell, Surrey.  
 PENOYRE : JOHN RIVETT BAKER STALLARD, Chalford, Glos.  
 PINION : JOHN THOMAS, Isle of Ely.  
 WATKIN : IVAN WILLIAM, Wembley.  
 WATSON : THOMAS CAMPBELL, Aberdeen.  
 WELLS : CLIFFORD BURNARD, Stoke Newington.  
 WILSON : HERBERT CLIFTON, Shoburyness.  
 WOLFE : MRS. ANNE HILDA, London.  
 WYLIE : ALEXANDER BUCHAN, Edinburgh.

## Notices

### THE TENTH GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 25 APRIL 1938, AT 8 P.M.

The tenth general meeting of the Session 1937-1938 will be held on Monday, 25 April 1938, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the minutes of the ninth general meeting held on Monday, 4 April 1938; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

Mr. Charles H. Holden, Hon. Litt. D. Mancr. [F.] to read a paper on "London University."

Advance copies of the paper can be obtained by any members hoping to take part in the discussion on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions became due on 1 January 1938.

The amounts are as follows:—

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Fellows .. .. .     | £5 5 0 |
| Associates .. .. .  | £3 3 0 |
| Licentiates .. .. . | £3 3 0 |
| Students .. .. .    | £1 1 0 |
| Subscribers .. .. . | £1 1 0 |

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931 the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic Dominions who are also members of Allied Societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Fellows .. .. .     | £3 3 0 |
| Associates .. .. .  | £2 2 0 |
| Licentiates .. .. . | £2 2 0 |

Members who are already registered under the Architects Registration Act 1931 and have not paid their annual renewal fee of 6s. 8d. to the Architects' Registration Council of the United Kingdom can, if they wish, include this amount in remitting their annual subscription to the R.I.B.A.

### COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. (28 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of Allied Societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas), with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associates and Licentiates.

### CLASSES OF RETIRED MEMBERS

Under the provisions of Bye-law No. 15 applications may be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of "Retired Fellows," "Retired Associates," or "Retired Licentiates."

The Bye-law is as follows:—

"Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the age of fifty-five and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of 'Retired Fellows,' 'Retired Associates' or 'Retired Licentiates,' as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of, the Royal Institute shall cease. The amount of the annual subscription payable by such 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall be £1 1s. od., or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for thirty years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate,' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word 'Retired' after it, shall be entitled to receive the JOURNAL and Kalendar, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of architecture. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Bye-law are members of the classes of 'Retired Fellows' and 'Retired Members of the Society of Architects.'"

### BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE, BRISTOL 22-25 JUNE 1938

The Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of its Allied and Associated Societies will take place at Bristol from 22 to 25 June 1938.

The Wessex Society of Architects have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme and particulars will be issued in due course.

All members and students of the R.I.B.A. and all members and students of the Architectural Association and the Allied Societies are cordially invited to attend the Conference.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of members from all parts of the country, and they are urgently requested to arrange for their hotel accommodation at the earliest possible date so as to avoid the risk of a disappointment.

The Executive Committee of the Conference have kindly furnished the following list of hotels with charges:—

|                            |        | <i>Bed and<br/>Breakfast</i> | <i>Full Board<br/>per day</i> |
|----------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Bristol</i>             |        |                              |                               |
|                            | Tel.   |                              |                               |
| The Royal Hotel (L)        | 23591  | 11 6                         | 18 0                          |
| The Grand Hotel (L)        | 21645  | 9 6                          | 16 6                          |
| Clifton House (L)          | 35235  | from 8 6                     | from 12 6                     |
| Bobby's Hotel (UL)         | 20194  | 8 6                          | 12 6                          |
| Bristol Hydro (UL)         | 25851  | from 8 6                     | from 12 6                     |
| Avenue Hotel (UL)          | 359191 | —                            | from 11 6                     |
| Lyndale Hotel (UL)         | 228161 | 8 6                          | 12 6                          |
| Hawthorns Hotel (UL)       | 353951 | 8 6                          | from 10 6                     |
| <i>Bath</i>                |        |                              |                               |
| St. Vincent's              | —      | —                            | —                             |
| Rocks Hotel (L)            | 36572  | 8 0                          | 13 6                          |
| Grosvenor (L)              | 206311 | 9 6                          | 14 6                          |
| George & Railway (L)       | 239631 | 8 6                          | 12 6                          |
| <i>Grand Pump Room (L)</i> |        |                              |                               |
| Empire (L)                 | 4207   | 11 0                         | from 20 0                     |
| Pulteney (L)               | 3281   | 12 6                         | from 18 0                     |
| Spa Hotel (L)              | 4224   | 12 6                         | 21 0                          |
| Royal (L)                  | 232511 | 7 6                          | 13 6                          |
| Fernley (L)                | 3380   | 9 6                          | 16 6                          |
| Francis (L)                | 450411 | from 9 0                     | —                             |
| Pratts                     | 2610   | 8 6                          | from 13 6                     |
| <i>Weston-super-Mare</i>   |        |                              |                               |
| Grand Atlantic (L)         | 1533   | 12 6                         | 16 6                          |
| <i>Clevedon</i>            |        |                              |                               |
| Walton Park Hotel (L)      | 100    | 9 6                          | 16 6                          |

## GARAGES

|   |    |    |            |
|---|----|----|------------|
| <i>Bristol</i>                              |    |    |            |
| Cathedral Garage, College Green             | .. | .. | Tel. 22451 |
| College Motors, Rupert Street               | .. | .. | 24041      |
| Day's Garage, 10 Broad Quay                 | .. | .. | 20618      |
| Windmill & Lewis, Merchants Street, Clifton | .. | .. | 33021      |
| Western Motor Co., Park Row                 | .. | .. | 21304      |
| Willway, J. S., & Sons, Broad Quay          | .. | .. | 22193      |
| Bristol Motor Co., Lower Clifton Hill       | .. | .. | 23586      |
| Phippen, H. V., Berkeley Square, Clifton    | .. | .. | 23334      |

Garage accommodation can be had at or near hotels listed. Car Parks convenient to the Victoria Rooms.

It is desirable that members when making application for accommodation should mention that they are attending the Conference.

Any further information with regard to accommodation can be obtained from the Conference Secretary, 27 Orchard Street, Bristol.

## ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND ANNUAL CONVENTION 1938

The Annual Convention of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland will take place at Inverness on Friday and Saturday 3 and 4 June 1938.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS  
ASSESSORS' AWARDS

All architects who take part in architectural competitions are reminded by the Council of the R.I.B.A. that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the award of the assessor is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the promoters, and that any competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an assessor's award should communicate with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Further, all architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional Press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an assessor or award cannot alter the final and binding effect of the award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public, and is, therefore, highly undesirable.

## THE USE OF THE TITLES "CHARTERED ARCHITECT" AND "REGISTERED ARCHITECT"

The Council have been asked to give advice with regard to the best way to use the title "Registered Architect" by members of the R.I.B.A. who have been placed on the Register under the provisions of the Architects Registration Act 1931 and who already have the right to use the designation "Chartered Architect."

The Council recommend that members of the R.I.B.A. who have been registered should use the designation "Chartered and Registered Architect."

Members who are qualified for Registration under the provisions of the Architects Registration Act 1931 and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such Registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

## ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 18 July 1938 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 14 May 1938.

## CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Bye-law 21, the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:

*As Associates*

Daniel Michael Duggan.  
Kenneth Ronald Mackenzie.

*As Licentiates*

Douglas George Boucher.  
Vamanrao Viththalrao Vadnerkar.

## Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional

Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

#### ADWICK-LE-STREET: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Urban District Council of Adwick-le-Street invite architects whose offices are situated in the West Riding of Yorkshire to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices.

Assessor: Mr. John C. Procter, M.C. [F.].

Premiums: £50, £40 and £30.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 August 1938.

Last day for questions: 23 April 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. C. R. Marshall, Clerk to the Adwick-le-Street Urban District Council, Bank Chambers, High Street, Doncaster. Deposit £1 is.

#### CHESTER: EXTENSIONS TO CHESTER ROYAL INFIRMARY

The Council of the Chester Royal Infirmary invite architects of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for new hospital buildings and alterations to existing buildings of the Royal Infirmary.

Assessor: Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F.].

Premiums: £300, £200 and £100.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 31 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 12 February 1938.

#### DUNDEE: DUNCAN OF JORDANSTONE COLLEGE OF ART

The Governors of the Dundee Institute of Art and Technology invite architects of British nationality domiciled in the United Kingdom to submit in competition designs for the Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art proposed to be erected on a site in Perth Road, Dundee.

Assessor: Mr. Julian R. Leathart [F.].

Premiums: £500, £250 and £150.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 30 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 19 January 1938.

#### OXFORD: NEW CREMATORIUM

The Oxford Crematorium Ltd. invite architects practising or resident in the counties of Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire to submit in competition designs for a new Crematorium.

Assessor: Sir Guy Dawber, R.A., F.S.A., P.-P.R.I.B.A.

Premiums: £100, £60 and £40.

Last day for receiving designs: 14 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 9 April 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Oxford Crematorium Ltd., 55 Cornmarket Street, Oxford. Deposit £1 is.

#### ROYAL NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD OF WALES, CARDIFF, 1938: ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS

The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales are promoting the following two competitions:

- (1) For a design for a scheme comprising Physical Culture Centre and Baths. Premiums: £60, £30 and £20.
- (2) For a design for a Group of Twelve Dwellings for Aged People. Premiums: £30 and £20.

The Assessor for the competitions is Mr. Percy E. Thomas O.B.E., Hon. LL.D., Past-President R.I.B.A.

Closing date: 11 June 1938.

Particulars of the competitions may be obtained on application to The General Secretary, Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales, 11 Park Place, Cardiff.

#### ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F.].

Mr. T. A. Lodge [F.].

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

Last day for submitting designs: 30 August 1938.

Last day for questions: 1 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 is.

#### SCOTLAND: DESIGNS FOR RURAL COTTAGES

The Department of Health for Scotland, in conjunction with the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, is promoting a competition open to all architects practising in Scotland for the design of cottages to be built in rural areas.

There are five sections and competitors may submit designs in one or all of the sections as follows:—

1. Three-apartment single-storey cottage.
2. Four-apartment single-storey cottage.
3. Three-apartment double-storey cottage.
4. Four-apartment double-storey cottage.
5. Block of two four-apartment cottages.

Assessors: Mr. Charles G. Soutar [F.].

Mr. F. C. Mears, A.R.S.A. [F.].

Mr. John Wilson [F.].

Premiums: £75 for the selected design in each section.

Last day for submitting designs: 14 May 1938.

Last day for questions: 4 April 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Health for Scotland, 125 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

#### WOOD GREEN: COUNCIL OFFICES AND PETTY SESSIONAL COURTS

The Wood Green Town Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices and Petty Sessional Courts.

Assessors: Mr. C. H. James, A.R.A. [F.].

Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [A.].



Premiums : £300, £200 and £100.  
 Last day for submitting designs : 26 April 1938.  
 Last day for questions : 2 February 1938.

#### YEOVIL : NEW TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Yeovil Borough Council invite architects to submit in competition designs for new town hall, municipal offices, public library and museum.

Assessor : Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F].  
 Premiums : £200, £150, £100 and £50.  
 Last day for submitting designs : 30 June 1938.  
 Last day for questions : 15 March 1938.

#### TIMBER COTTAGE DESIGNS

The Timber Development Association is promoting a competition open to architects and architectural students of British nationality with the object of showing how accommodation for agricultural workers can be provided at an economic rent by timber-built structures. Competitors must submit designs for

- (i) semi-detached cottages and
- (ii) a group of three cottages.

Assessors : Sir Guy Dawber, R.A., F.S.A. [F].  
 Mr. C. H. James, A.R.A. [F].  
 Mr. Edward Maufe [F].  
 Mr. John Gloag [Hon. A].

Prizes : £100, £50, £25 and six special mention awards of £10 each.

Last day for receiving designs : 2 May 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, Timber Development Association, 47 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

#### FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows :—

#### BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS. : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. Verner O. Rees [F].

#### EDMONTON : NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. E. Berry Webber [A].

#### GLOUCESTER : NEW SWIMMING BATH AND FIRE STATION

Assessor : Mr. C. F. W. Denning, R.W.A. [F].

#### METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL : RECONSTRUCTION

Assessors : Messrs. Charles Holden [F.] and Lionel G. Pearson [F].

#### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE : NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor : Mr. Verner O. Rees [F].

#### SOUTH SHIELDS : ASSEMBLY HALL AND LIBRARY

Assessor : Mr. Arthur J. Hope [F].

#### WREXHAM : NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor : Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F].

## MEMBERS' COLUMN

*Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.*

#### PRACTICES FOR SALE

OLD ESTABLISHED London architect's practice for disposal. Central position : reasonable rent. Principal willing to continue in an advisory capacity. Write Box 7338, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

WELL ESTABLISHED, interesting, varied and lucrative general practice covering large area in East Kent. Capable of big extension by a suitable principal. For further details apply Messrs. Clementson & Co., Chartered Accountants, 34 Pencester Road, Dover, Kent.

OLD-ESTABLISHED business in West Country Cathedral town, must be sold immediately, owing to death of surviving partner, whose appointments included Dean and Chapter Surveyorship and Country Estate management. Private practice and works now in hand. Offices, staff and equipment available. Scope for development. Apply Box 3438, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### ASSISTANT WANTED

ASSISTANT wanted for architects' office in Dublin. State age, experience, etc. Reply Box 8338, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### NEW OFFICE

JOHN EVERSDON HENDERSON [Student], A.R.I.A.S., has opened an office at 9 Princes Street, Falkirk, where he will be pleased to receive catalogues, etc.

#### NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. H. ROGERS HOUGHIN [F.] announces that he has taken into partnership Mr. G. Stanley Harrison, A.A.Dip., [A.], of Radlett, and Mr. Eric G. Stevens [L.], of Harpenden, and that the existing name of the firm will be maintained. New offices have been taken at 8 & 9 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1, where the practice will be continued from 24 March. The new telephone numbers will be Holborn 9991/2.

MR. D. A. TYNDALL [L.], M.R.I.A.I., has resigned his appointment of Assistant Housing Architect to the Dublin Corporation, and has entered into partnership with Mr. J. J. Winters, B.E., M.I.C.E.I. The style and address of the firm is now : Winters & Tyndall, Architects and Consulting Engineers, 27 Molesworth Street, Dublin ; telephone 61052.

#### OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

TO LET BLOOMSBURY.—Light Office, one large room facing Square. Central heating. Large cupboards. Recently modernised house. Professional purposes only. £60 p.a. inclusive. Apply Box 4238, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE member has small office to let in First Avenue House, W.C.1, to young architect at the inclusive rental of £50 per annum. Box 6338, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MESSRS. HARTLEY & HIVES announce that on and after Friday, 25 March 1938, their practice will be transferred to larger offices at Abbey Corner, 28 King's Road, Reading. Telephone : Reading 2768.

MR. S. MAURICE EVANS [A.] has moved to "Rosslyn," 193 Woodyates Road, Lee, S.E.12. Telephone : Lee Green 2568.

MR. C. J. FAWCETT MARTINDALE [F.] has changed his office address and telephone number to 27 Victoria Road, Deal (Deal 950).

MR. WALTER W. ROBERTS [L.] has changed his address to "Farnah," Berkeley Street, Cheltenham, Glos.

## MINUTES VIII

SESSION 1937-1938

At the Eighth General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938, held on Monday, 21 March 1938, at 8 p.m.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President, in the chair.

The meeting was attended by about 260 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Seventh General Meeting held on 7 March 1938, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:

Eastace Gresley Cohen, elected Fellow 1931.

John Stanislaus Donaldson, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

Joseph George Outley, elected Licentiate 1911; Fellow, 1928; transferred to Retired Fellowship 1938.

Arthur Godbold Prentice, elected Licentiate 1912.

Thomas Salkeld, elected Licentiate 1912.

Roland Hulbert Shrewsbury, transferred to Licentiate 1929.

And it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the President:

Ernest W. Banfield [F.].

O. Howard Leicester [F.].

Leslie O. Ross [F.].

V. Bulbulian [F.].

H. J. Grose [F.].

J. T. Gray [F.].

Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.] having read a Paper on "Speculative House-Building" a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., J.P., Chairman and Managing Director of the Abbey Road Building Society, seconded by Mr. J. W. Laing, Director of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ramsey by acclamation, and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 10.0 p.m.

## MINUTES IX

SESSION 1937-1938

At the Ninth General Meeting of the Session 1937-1938, held on Monday, 4 April 1938, at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, President, in the chair. The meeting was attended by about 260 members and guests. The Hon. Secretary announced that the Minutes of the Eighth General Meeting, held on Monday, 21 March 1938, were being published in the JOURNAL, and they were taken as read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:

Frank Trimmer, elected Associate 1920, Fellow 1933.

Harry Ewart Box, elected Associate 1922.

Percy Arthur Richard Farmer Hamilton, elected Licentiate 1931.

Alfred Charles Harbottle, transferred to Licentiate 1925.

James Bartlett, transferred to Licentiate 1925, Retired Licentiate 1932.

Stephen Piper, elected Licentiate 1911, transferred to Retired Licentiate 1936.

And it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes, and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The President delivered an Address on the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to Professor Ivar Tengbom, and called upon Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F.], Mr. T. A. Darcy Braddell [F.], Vice-President R.I.B.A., and Mr. Edward B. Maule [F.] to speak.

The President then asked Mr. Charles Holden, Hon. Litt.D. Mancr. [F.], and Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F.], Past Royal Gold Medallists, to escort Professor Tengbom to the platform.

Having been invested with the Medal, Professor Ivar Tengbom expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him and delivered an address.

Baron H. G. Beck-Friis, Chargé d'Affaires, Acting Swedish Minister in London, presented to Professor Tengbom an Address from the Federation of Swedish Architects (Svenska Arkitekter Riksförbundet).

Professor Tengbom briefly replied.

The proceedings closed at 9.35 p.m.

## Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

### ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts for England under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

## Architects Benevolent Society

### TO ARCHITECTS:

Advise your clients to acquire their houses in the Life Assurance way.

No survey fees. No office legal charges.

Eighty per cent. advances: 4½ per cent. gross interest.

Mortgage discharged in the event of the borrower's death.

Example of an advance in the case of a borrower, aged 35 next birthday, who has built a house valued at £1,000 and takes an 80 per cent. Loan: Net Quarterly Payment over 25 years, £13 approx.

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Write for particulars to: The Secretary, A.B.S., Insurance Dept., 116 Portland Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 5721.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions of Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

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